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INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair. Temp. 55-65 (10-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 53-59 (10-11). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 51-65 (10-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 55-65 (10-11). CHANGING: Smooth. ROADS: Sunny. Temp. 54-63 (10-11). NEW YORK: Occasional rain. Temp. 51-63 (10-11). Yesterday's temp. 55-61 (10-11). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.F.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	15 L.F.
Canada	2 S.F.	Portugal	120 S.F.
France	14 S.F.	Netherlands	1 F.F.
Germany	10 S.F.	Norway	2 S.F.
Greece	6 S.F.	Spain	13 P.F.
India	25 S.F.	Sweden	12 S.F.
Iran	25 S.F.	Switzerland	120 S.F.
Italy	18 S.F.	Turkey	12 S.F.
Japan	14 S.F.	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 27,741 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1972 Established 1887

70 Injured In Belfast Bombing

Railway Station Badly Damaged

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 22 (NYT).—A huge bomb exploded in the center of Belfast today, wrecking rooms in the city's largest hotel and leaving more than 70 persons injured.

The bomb—estimated at 100 to 150 pounds—demolished part of the Great Victoria Street Railway Station behind the 12-story Europa Hotel. The blast, shortly after 3 p.m., rocked the city and sent hundreds of persons scrambling for cover along the busy street of shops and movie houses.



Belfast firemen hose down cars wrecked in railway station-hotel bombing yesterday.

"The bomb was planted in a van in the station's car park," a British Army spokesman said. "A man parked the van, ran away and told a passerby that a bomb would go off in 30 minutes. Fifteen minutes later it went off."

Shrieking women, some of them carrying children, ran along Great Victoria Street. Sheets of glass plumed from the hotel. A giant flame poured through the smashed roof of the station.

Heath reveals peace plan to Faulkner, Page 2.

Many of the injured included the hotel staff. There were no serious casualties.

"It was horrible," Geraldine McIntyre, a reservations clerk, said in the crowded lobby. "There was no warning and then the blast. We thought the end had come."

More than 70 cars were wrecked in the open-air garage beside the station, the railway link between Belfast and Dublin. Windows of the two-year-old hotel, where most journalists and visitors stay, were shattered.

The police said that they had received six telephone calls warning that a bomb had been planted near the Europa. "We had little chance to investigate them all in time," said a spokesman. "I can only say it was fortunate more people weren't injured."

Today's blast follows the explosion, two days ago, that left six persons dead when a hooby-trapped car exploded on crooked Donegal Street. Four of the dead were buried today in emotional ceremonies in Belfast.

During the funeral procession for 57-year-old James Macklin, a sanitation worker, the bomb exploded behind the Europa. Women screamed as the cloud of dense smoke rose on the west side of Belfast. "They won't even let us bury our dead in peace," said one weeping woman.

Victim's Sons Cry

At the funeral of Samuel Trainor, a 40-year-old sanitation worker, the victim's two sons, Philip, 10, and Alan, 6, walked crying behind their father's coffin. A group of Mr. Trainor's colleagues from the Ulster Defence Regiment, a part-time militia similar to U.S. National Guards, walked on both sides of the hearse. The coffin was draped in a Union Jack.

Later, the Rev. Hedley W. Plunkett, a Methodist minister at the funeral of another victim of Monday's blast, Sidney Bell, said bitterly at the funeral service: "One can only conclude that those responsible have lived in such an unworldly state that they must have become subhuman. They must, however, know that they cannot escape the judgment of God."

He added: "When you become intimately involved with the brown hearts and shattered lives taking the headlines, you feel like shouting from the houseposts, 'Men of violence, stop, stop, stop!'"

Russians Assail Chinese A-Test

MOSCOW, March 22 (Reuters).

Atomic scientists in Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic bordering on China, protested today through the government newspaper *Pravda* against the Chinese nuclear test last Saturday.

A letter signed by the director of Kazakhstan's Atomic Physics Institute, S. Ibragimov, said China was "violently violating the norms of international law."

"Chinese leaders must surely be aware of the consequences of exploding nuclear devices in the atmosphere and of how far radioactive fallout is distributed, representing a real threat to people's health and lives," the letter said.

"We and all Soviet people understand and sympathize with the serious alarm which news of the latest explosion... caused among inhabitants of long-suffering Hiroshima, Nagasaki and other towns in Japan, and in other neighboring countries of China."

On Naming The 2 Pandas

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, suggested yesterday that President Nixon name the two giant pandas that China is giving the United States "Ping" and "Pong."

The suggestion originated with Mrs. H.C. Denker of Ogden, Utah. "Mrs. Denker points out that the U.S. ping pong team was invited to China several months ago and that many people feel this was the first step in a more friendly relationship between the two countries," Sen. Moss said.

In Bid to White House Anderson Says ITT Offered '7 Figures' to Block Allende

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT).—Jack Anderson said today that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. had told the White House in 1970 it would be prepared to "assist financially in sums up to seven figures" to block the impending inauguration of Salvador Allende as Chile's president.

In his syndicated column, dealing like yesterday's with ITT and the 1970 election of the Chilean Marxist, Mr. Anderson quoted from what he said was a long memorandum from a ranking company official on his discussions with Nixon administration officials.

"The company's efforts, and its fervent hopes for a military coup (in Chile) are spelled out in a remarkable set of secret documents from ITT's Washington office," Mr. Anderson wrote.

But, he said, "the documents indicate the company got a generally polite but cool reception from the White House and the State Department, although the U.S. ambassador to Chile, Edward Korry, is reported to have been militantly anti-Allende and friendly to ITT's cause."

Mr. Anderson said that "more friendly" to the reported attempt to force a coup d'etat against Mr. Allende was "the CIA's William V. Brock, who was then director of the Latin American division of clandestine services."

The columnist said that "Brock is reported to have personally visited ITT Vice-President E. J. Gerry Jr. in his New York office to urge ITT to join in a scheme to plunge the Chilean economy into chaos and thus bring about a military uprising that would keep Allende out of power." The Nixon administration yesterday refused all comment on Mr. Anderson's first column on ITT and Chile, in which he said he had papers to show that the company "dealt regularly with the CIA and, at one point, considered triggering a military coup to head off Allende's election."

The White House referred all inquiries to the State Department, where the spokesman, Charles W. Bray 3d, cut off questioning with the statement that "I have nothing on that for you now."

Mr. Bray said newsmen should not "necessarily anticipate" that there would be any comment in the future. Other State Department officials concerned with Chile refused to accept telephone calls from newsmen.

The papers mentioned by Mr. Anderson in the column in today's papers were said to have been exchanged among ITT officials between the time of the election on Sept. 4, 1970, and Mr. Allende's inauguration in November, after the Chilean Congress confirmed him in office.

Mr. Anderson quoted in part: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Japan Sends Peking A 'Secret Emissary'

TOKYO, March 22 (AP).—Foreign Minister Takao Fukuda has sent a "secret emissary" to China to try to improve Chinese-Japanese relations, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Japan recognizes President Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists on Taiwan, but the government has been under pressure since President Nixon visited China last month to switch its ties to Peking.

After the interview, Gen. Shatalov volunteered a toast to the Soviet Union and the United States, "working together in space." Permission for the visit itself was another of several recent gestures toward warmer relations between the two nations, once intense space rivals.

Star City, which in many respects is the Soviet equivalent of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, is situated about 25 miles northeast of downtown Moscow, near the industrial town of Schchelkovo. It is not identified on any public maps and is hidden from the highway by a forest of fir, pine and birch trees.

There is no sign at the guarded gate to suggest what lies down the narrow road into the forest.

In a broad, snow-covered clearing less than a mile from the gate, there is a dark bronze statue of Yuri Gagarin, the first man to go into space. About a dozen modern buildings are in view—high-rise apartments where the astronauts and technicians live, a school their children attend, a hotel and small shopping center, the "House of Culture" and the construction site of the new training facility.

Population Estimate

The Russians do not release statistics on the money and people involved in their space program. From the size and number of the apartment buildings, however, a rough estimate

But Would Not Legalize It U.S. Panel Says End Penalties For Private Use of Marijuana

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, March 22 (WP).—A conservatively oriented Presidential commission today urged the White House, Congress and state governments to eliminate criminal penalties for the private use of marijuana while continuing to keep the drug as an illegal substance.

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse recommended these apparent legal contradictions as its solution to

the dual problem of discouraging the use of marijuana in the country without branding users as criminals.

Despite its stated position of discouraging marijuana use, the commission in its 178-page report entitled "Marijuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding" debunked many commonly held ideas about marijuana.

It said it could find no evidence that the moderate use of marijuana is either harmful or unhealthy, that it leads to the use of more dangerous drugs, or that it causes crimes or aggressive behavior.

But, said Commission Chairman Raymond P. Shafer, any mind-bending drug such as marijuana has the potential for harm. Moreover, he said that all the scientific information on the possible dangers of long-term marijuana use has not been collected.

"We don't want sanction and approval given to this psychoactive substance only to find later on, as we have with tobacco and alcohol, that we shouldn't have," he said.

But Mayor Richard J. Daley's Chicago Democratic machine is shaken by two upset defeats in contests for state office, Page 3.

Wins Preference 2-1, Gets 59 Delegates Muskie Sweeps Illinois Primary

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, March 22 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie ran up a convincing victory over former Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in yesterday's Illinois Democratic presidential preference primary.

At the same time, Sen. Muskie, making a comeback from his fourth-place showing in Florida's primary last week, led comfortably in the separate voting for Democratic delegates to the national convention.

With 97 percent of the state's Democratic delegates, Sen. Muskie's Cook County Democratic organization suffered a double defeat, losing two crucial nominations in major upsets.

Sen. Muskie won by a nearly two-thirds majority in the preference primary against Mr. McCarthy. With almost all of the 10,558 precincts reporting, the vote was 747,674 (63 percent) for Sen. Muskie to 438,803 (37 percent) for Mr. McCarthy.

With 97 percent of the state's precincts counted in the delegate race, Sen. Muskie had 56 pledged or favorable, to 14 for Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, with 87 uncommitted.

In the voting for 48 state delegates to the Republican National Convention, President Nixon won 44, two were uncommitted and two others were undecided with 91 percent of the precincts reporting.

Sen. Muskie's Illinois support



A HANDFUL—A University of Kansas student with a stalk of marijuana, found growing wild last year near the airport at Lawrence, Kan., in one of a number of "wild" fields found in various sections of the United States.

Despite the commission's refusal to call for legalization of marijuana, its recommendations are the most liberal made to date by a government panel.

But they reflect clearly the national discontent both over the increasingly widespread use of marijuana by the country's youth and over the stiff penalties which can lead to jail terms of as long

as life imprisonment in some states.

As its answer to this national dilemma, the commission created a legal peer: on the one hand keeping some marijuana use illegal while on the other allowing its use in private without penalties.

The commission recommended that state and federal laws retain

stiff penalties for the sale or possession of large amounts of marijuana. This, said Mr. Shafer, would help discourage its use.

The commission concluded after a year's study that marijuana appears to be harmless when not smoked every day.

It said daily, long-term use holds some hazards, but those it described are far less severe than health risks of alcoholism.

The commission said:

● Marijuana causes no physical addiction. A psychological dependency can develop with daily use over a long period, but appears to be no stronger than that of tobacco cigarette smokers.

● There is no evidence that marijuana smoking causes brain damage.

● Not one human death has been proved to have been caused solely by marijuana use.

● There is no reliable evidence that marijuana causes birth defects, but women are cautioned not to use it while pregnant.

● Marijuana does not of itself appear to lead to insanity. However, there are rare examples of psychotic behavior by unstable individuals using heavy doses.

● Evidence indicates marijuana doesn't cause crime, and may even calm violent tendencies.

● Research indicates that smoking marijuana does not significantly hurt driving ability. But the commission said more research is needed and concluded that anyone driving under the influence of any mind-changing drug, including marijuana, is a serious threat to public safety.

● Some researchers have found that adolescents who

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

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Sen. Muskie's Illinois support

was broad-based. He won among voters of all economic levels, but did particularly well among low-income voters.

Among low-income whites, Sen.

Mayor Richard J. Daley's Chicago Democratic machine is shaken by two upset defeats in contests for state office, Page 3.

Muskie out-pollled Sen. McCarthy by better than three to one. His margin was two to one among middle-income voters.

The Maine senator hailed the Illinois results last night as "a solid victory in a state that represents a true cross-section of the country."

"Tonight we won Illinois and I can only hope this trend continues," he said. "Now on to the convention and the November election."

Asked what his victory here would do to the candidacy of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, the big winner in Florida a week ago, Sen. Muskie said: "Those (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Meany, 2 Other Labor Heads Quit Pay Board

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT).—Protesting that President Nixon's anti-inflation program was slanted against labor, George Meany and two other AFL-CIO leaders resigned today from the administration's Pay Board.

The White House countered by saying that Mr. Nixon would not let the walkout "sabotage" his economic controls.

The 77-year-old Mr. Meany, who heads the 12.6-million member AFL-CIO, announced after a meeting of its Executive Council that he, United Steelworkers president I. W. Abel and Machinists Union president Floyd

Smith were quitting the Pay Board at once.

"It has been a device to undermine and wreck collective bargaining," Mr. Meany said.

The remaining two labor members of the 15-man panel, United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock and Teamster Union president Frank Fitzsimmons, did not follow suit. A UAW spokesman said in Detroit that Mr. Woodcock would make no immediate decision. Mr. Fitzsimmons said he would remain on the board.

Commenting on the resignation, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said: "The President will not allow any leader of labor or any member of management—

no matter how powerful—to put themselves above the best interests of the American people."

He read from a prepared statement that linked the word "sabotage" with the AFL-CIO resignations.

Pay Board chairman George H. Boldt told a news conference this afternoon that he believed it "very likely that the Pay Board will go on, but how and in what manner remains to be seen."

In a statement read to reporters, Mr. Boldt said: "We respect the AFL-CIO Executive Council's right to decide what is best for the labor federation. However, we do not subscribe to the view that an effective stabilization program is one which passively acquiesces in every demand of the labor members, no matter how arbitrary they may be expressed."

In a briefing statement, which Mr. Meany read to a news conference, the council accused the Pay Board of pro-business bias and said the nation's working people had "no hope for fairness, equity or justice" in board decisions.

The Pay Board, which also includes five business members and five representing the public, is part of President Nixon's Phase 2 machinery to control inflation and spur the nation's economic health. Its function is to pass on pay wage increases which exceed general guidelines.

The abrupt resignation of the AFL-CIO members of the Pay Board followed the panel's recent veto of a 20.9 percent wage boost for West Coast dockworkers and its earlier rejection of a 12 percent hike for aerospace workers represented by machinist and autoworkers unions.

The board's business and public members said the longshoremen could have a 14.9 percent rise and the aerospace workers an 8 percent increase this year, although the board's general guideline is an annual hike of up to 5.5 percent. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Sen. Edmund Muskie grins at Illinois returns.

First U.S. Newsmen Visits Space Center Near Moscow

By John Noble Wilford

ZVEZDNY GORODOK, U.S.S.R., March 22 (NYT).—A visit to the place where the Russian astronauts live and train produces the clear impression that the Soviet Union is actively and optimistically expanding its space program.

At a time when the American program is contracting, construction is under way here on a large complex of buildings that the Russians say will house new training equipment for manned earth-orbiting laboratories, a high-priority Soviet effort. The facility should be completed this year.

And the Russian astronauts speak of preparations for forthcoming missions to test man's endurance during even longer periods of weightlessness. They do not discount their chances of landing on the moon, perhaps as early as 1975.

A one-day visit to Zvezdny Gorodok—which means stellar town but is usually translated as Star City—was the first by a Western correspondent. It included a long interview with Maj. Gen. Vladimir A. Shatalov, the 44-year-old astronaut of the three Soyuz missions who is now chief of astronaut training.

Space Cooperat— After the interview, Gen. Shatalov volunteered a toast to the Soviet Union and the United States, "working together in space." Permission for the visit itself was another of several recent gestures toward warmer relations between the two nations, once intense space rivals.

Star City, which in many respects is the Soviet equivalent of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, is situated about 25 miles northeast of downtown Moscow, near the industrial town of Schchelkovo. It is not identified on any

public maps and is hidden from the highway by a forest of fir, pine and birch trees.

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Population Estimate

The Russians do not release statistics on the money and people involved in their space program. From the size and number of the apartment buildings, however, a rough estimate

might be 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants at Star City. The place is smaller than the Houston Space Center because it does not also serve as the mission control complex and apparently has no primary responsibility for the management of spacecraft design and development.

But like Houston, Star City is where the astronauts undergo physical and technical training for their missions. Off in the forest, behind a green wood fence, are the training facilities—an office and classroom building, spacecraft simulator building, medical center, central heating plant, gymnasium, indoor swimming pool, athletic field and living quarters, where the astronauts rest and are examined after a flight.

The training area is closed to nearly all visitors. "Nothing secret about it," Gen. Shatalov said. "We just don't want journalists to interfere with the

working atmosphere of the astronauts."

However, Gen. Shatalov said that the medical center contained the centrifuge, a device that revolves and spins to test a person's ability to withstand the high gravity forces of launching and re-entry. The astronaut said it the "devil's merry-go-round."

Tested by Rotator

In another building, there is a rotator, a cylindrical chamber in which the spacemen learn to maintain their orientation in the most extreme conditions.

American space officials who visited Star City last year and were permitted to see the training area report that the computerized simulator of the Soyuz, the present generation of Soviet manned spacecraft, followed "principles similar to ours." The big, round simulator, which has all the control panels of the real Soyuz, is designed so that



Gen. Vladimir Shatalov

Chile Seized ITT Phone Firm In '71, Citing Poor Service

By Lewis H. Diuguid

SANTIAGO, March 22 (UPI)—ITT was unpopular with the Chilean government even before Jack Anderson alleged that the company had sought to prevent Salvador Allende from assuming the presidency.

Last year, Mr. Allende sought to buy out ITT's main investment here, the Chile Telephone Co. When no agreement was reached on a price, he imposed government participation in the firm's management, on the ground that the poor level of the ITT subsidiary's service threatened public welfare.

Negotiations on compensation have bogged down, with ITT asking \$153 million and the government asking \$25 million. Mr. Anderson's column, as is likely to damage U.S.-Chilean relations.

The evening daily *Ultima Hora*, a newspaper that follows the Socialist line, banner-headlined an account of Mr. Anderson's allegation that high ITT officials had conspired with a CIA agent to sow economic chaos and block Mr. Allende's victory in a runoff election in the Chile Congress in October, 1970.

"The document cited by Jack Anderson should of course result in the immediate confiscation of the Chilean affiliate of ITT," said the paper's political commentator.

The public's "intervener" in the phone company, Jaime Schatz, said in an interview that ITT's service had been inadequate for years, but that this trend had accelerated after Mr. Allende took office.

Mr. Schatz alleged that company records which might have sustained or refuted Mr. Anderson's allegations had been removed before he took over last October.

But the big question here was, if Mr. Anderson's account is true, why should ITT have risked the consequences of a political intervention for an investment that by its own figures totalled less than \$300 million?

Against the billions the company represents worldwide, was the total here large enough to inspire the internationally unacceptable tactics to which Mr. Anderson referred?

Mr. Schatz, who worked for 15 years with the government agency that regulated ITT's phone company, suggested that two factors contributed to ITT's desire to maintain its investment in the phone company:

● Under the concession contract signed in 1930 and since then updated, ITT was guaranteed a 10 percent annual profit on its investment.

● ITT in effect sold itself the equipment necessary for maintenance and expansion. Mr. Schatz estimated that these sales, largely by European plants of ITT, raised the company's recent annual profits to about 25 percent of its investment.

By the company's assessment of total investment, that could mean \$38 million profit annually without risking any new money.

The company's position could not be obtained directly here, as no representative of ITT's Latin American division is in Santiago. Negotiations on compensation have taken place through the Chilean ambassador in Washington, or via ITT officials visiting this capital.

However, an American Embassy official summarized the company's position. He is involved because of the sale of ITT's phone company investment is insured by the Overseas Private Investment Corp., funded by the U.S. government.

Those at the talks included, on the Westminster side, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, Defense Secretary Lord Carrington, President of the Council William Whitelaw and the chief of staff and the commander of British forces in Northern Ireland, Mr. Faulkner took with him his deputy prime minister, John Andrews.

The broad outlines were suggested by the government on Monday—some guaranteed role for Catholics in the Protestant-dominated government, large-scale economic aid and a relaxation of the internment program that holds Catholics without charge or trial.

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A New Memo By ITT Cited By Anderson

Offering '7 Figures' To Block Allende

(Continued from Page 1)

cular from what he said was a memorandum dated Sept. 14, 1970, from J. D. Neal, the ITT's director of international relations, to W. R. Merriam, the head of the company's Washington office.

Mr. Neal, who had joined ITT after a long career in the State Department, was quoted as having said he had telephoned an aide to Henry A. Kissinger, the White House adviser on national security affairs, after having heard from Mr. Merriam certain "suggestions about Chile" that the company president, Harold S. Geneen, had made.

The telephone call was said to have been made to Vernon P. Vaky, then Mr. Kissinger's staff assistant on Latin America, and Mr. Neal was said to have conveyed to him "Mr. Geneen's deep concern about the Chile situation."

This concern was linked to the company's investments in Chile, including a 70 percent interest in the Chile Telephone Co., which was taken over by the Allende government last October, a telephone equipment manufacturing concern, and two Sheraton hotels.

Mr. Neal was quoted as writing in the memorandum he "told Mr. Vaky to tell Mr. Kissinger Mr. Geneen is willing to come to Washington to discuss ITT's interest and that we are prepared to assist financially in sums up to seven figures."

Mr. Neal was also quoted as reporting that at a wedding reception at the Korean Embassy he raised the Chilean question with the then attorney general, John N. Mitchell, and that Mr. Mitchell said he could understand "Mr. Geneen's concern over ITT's Chile investment."

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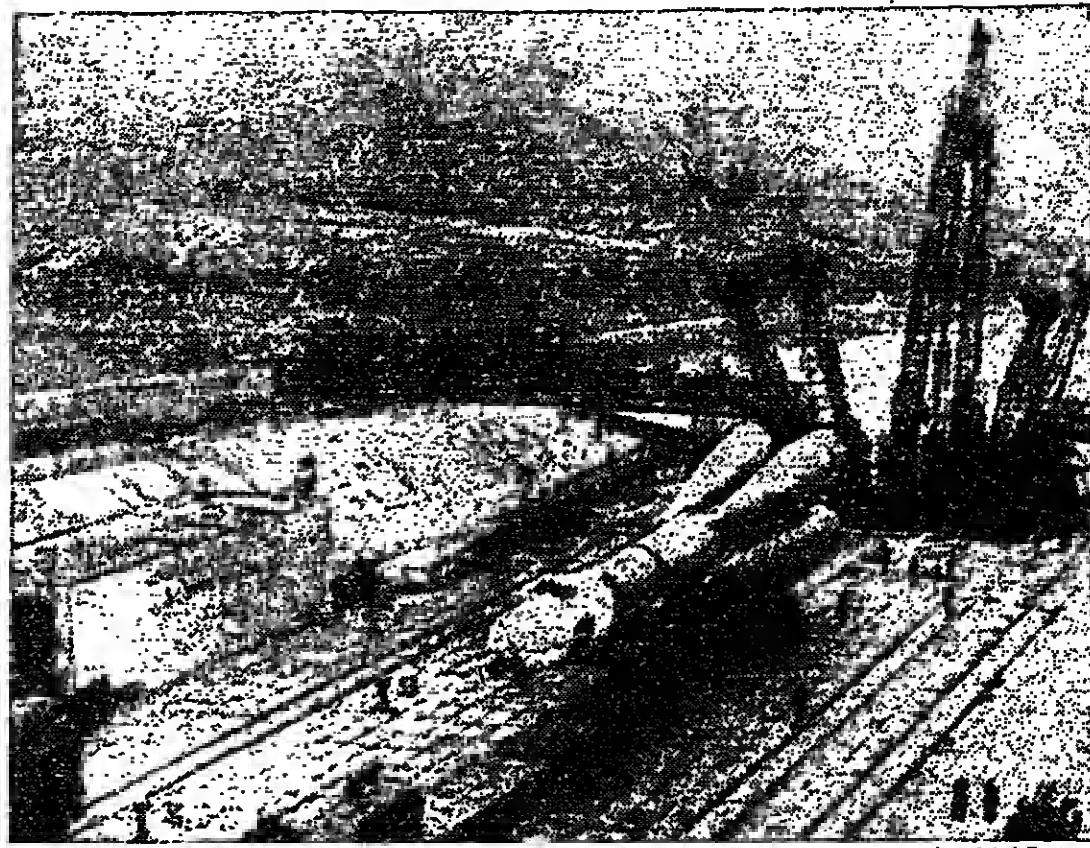
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SOVIET SITE—The Soyuz-10 spacecraft and rockets being positioned last April at Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. It is the Soviet equivalent of Cape Kennedy.

Star City Outside Moscow

U.S. Newsman Visits Soviet Space Center

(Continued from Page 1)

an operator outside can introduce possible flight problems that the astronauts must react to and overcome.

The astronauts have no full-scale simulator for Soyuz, the large space station that is launched unmanned and then visited by astronauts in Soyuz vehicles. The first Soyuz was launched nearly a year ago and then was the object of rendezvous and docking exercises by Soyuz-10 and a 24-day visit by Soyuz-11.

No Major Advance
Gen. Shtalov said that a Soyuz simulator would be a major facility in the new training buildings. Since the facility will not be completed until the end of the year, this could mean that no major advance beyond the present version of Soyuz should be expected until well after the simulator is ready.

At present, Gen. Shtalov said, there are about 50 astronauts in the program, about the same size as the American astronaut corps. A third of the Russians are civilian engineers, many of whom live in Moscow near the laboratories where they also work. The others are air force pilots, who live at Star City.

Preparations for a Russian space mission seem to differ only in details from those for American manned missions.

Russian astronauts are usually assigned to specific missions about a year before the planned launching. This is said to be about the time it takes to assemble the spacecraft, an enterprise they follow closely with many visits to the production plant at an undisclosed place. For each mission, there are two back-up crews, as there are for Apollo.

Crews are chosen by a "commission" of about 20 members. These include medical spacecraft engineering experts, as well as Gen. Shtalov.

Most of the year is occupied with classroom work, learning the mechanics and electronics of the spacecraft and with practice in the simulator.

Launch Preparations
About three weeks before the launching, the crew goes to the Baikonur Cosmodrome, which is in Kazakhstan. This is the Soviet Cape Kennedy, the site of

the launching. The families remain in Star City. The wives of other astronauts join the "waiting wives" to help relieve the tension. Mrs. Vladimir A. Shtalov, wife of the chief of astronaut training, said that she was kept so busy taking calls for her guests that she had no time to worry.

The wives also gather to celebrate the landing and, as Gen. Shtalov complains, "usually break all the china—I have had to buy new china three times."

After the mission, the astronauts return to Star City for medical examinations and briefings with program directors. For short flights, this takes about three to five days. For the 18-day Soyuz-9 in 1970, the two pilots stayed in virtual confinement for two weeks while their bodies readjusted to earth's gravity.

Gen. Shtalov and Alexei S. Yeliseyev, a civilian astronaut and engineer, adhere to the usual Soviet practice of declining to discuss specific timetables of future missions.

"We don't announce the dates," the general said, "because we don't want to bind the people who are preparing the flight."

But he suggested that new missions were possible in the next few months and that they should represent advances over past ones. Explaining the Soviet emphasis on earth-orbiting laboratories, Gen. Shtalov said: "The space flights of the last 10 years showed that space may be very useful to mankind and that the most valuable uses lie nearest to earth. That's why you must create near-earth satellite laboratories. But first we have to learn how long man can live up there. That's why we are going to go a slow way and with each expedition try to extend the length of the stay. This aim is at the core of our program."

First Step Only
The chief of astronaut training said that Soyuz represented "just the first step" in the space station work.

If the Soviet Union plans a much larger orbiting laboratory, however, American space sources in Washington think it could not be launched until a more powerful rocket is successfully tested. Such a rocket, larger than the Saturn-5, is understood to have encountered serious difficulties before a planned test in 1969.

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Asked if 1975 might be a realistic projection, he replied: "Yes. By that time we will probably send our people to the moon."

Paris, Bonn Resolve Dispute On Farmers' Compensation

BRUSSELS, March 22 (Reuters)—France and West Germany have settled their quarrel over compensation payments to German farmers, West German Farm Minister Josef Ertl disclosed here tonight.

Speaking to journalists after a private meeting with his French counterpart, Michel Cointat, Mr. Ertl reported, "There is nothing more to be said."

Asked if this meant that the dispute was now over, after dominating the ministers' discussions here for the past three days, he replied, "That is my impression."

Mr. Ertl said the agreement on compensation payments originally worked out here last week will be respected if the EEC ministers can now agree on farm prices.

The dispute blew up over a request by Mr. Cointat on Monday to fix a time limit for the compensation—so-called border taxes on German farm imports and exports—although none was included in last week's agreement.

The dispute has dominated the three days of the council, and both ministers at different points returned home for urgent consultations with their governments.

Mr. Ertl flew to Munich to see Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday, while Mr. Cointat spent this morning in Paris with his cabinet colleagues under President Georges Pompidou.

On his return here Mr. Cointat declined to make a statement, saying only, "I hope agreement can be reached tonight or tomorrow."

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in the region of 6 percent, although France was still insisting that 4 percent would be enough.

On dairy products and oilseeds the positions were further apart. Belgium wanted a 12 percent rise for milk, while Italy's Lorenzo Natali said 2 to 3 percent was sufficient. Mr. Ertl wanted oilseeds to go up 6 percent, against Holland's proposal of only 1 to 2 percent.

So far the ministers have spent more than 50 hours, last week on this, on prices and reforms.

Dutch Farm Minister Pieter Lardinois told journalists during a recess he thought the ministers would not be able to reach agreement by tomorrow morning and would have to come back again next week.

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Broad Accord In U.K. Talks —Pompidou

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou told his cabinet today there was a "great convergence of French and British viewpoints" on most questions taken up last week with British Prime Minister Edward Heath, but he indicated there were a couple of rough edges.

The morning of the launching, much as the Apollo astronauts do, the Russians undergo a brief medical examination, have biomedical sensors attached to their bodies and don their space suits.

In the Russian tradition, before a journey the men gather in one room of their living quarters and sit silently for a few moments. The silence is then broken by shouts of "Off we go." The men sign their names on the door as they leave for the launching pad.

During the flight, the families remain in Star City. The wives of other astronauts join the "waiting wives" to help relieve the tension. Mrs. Vladimir A. Shtalov, wife of the chief of astronaut training, said that she was kept so busy taking calls for her guests that she had no time to worry.

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But he suggested that new missions were possible in the next few months and that they should represent advances over past ones. Explaining the Soviet emphasis on earth-orbiting laboratories, Gen. Shtalov said: "The space flights of the last 10 years showed that space may be very useful to mankind and that the most valuable uses lie nearest to earth. That's why you must create near-earth satellite laboratories. But first we have to learn how long man can live up there. That's why we are going to go a slow way and with each expedition try to extend the length of the stay. This aim is at the core of our program."

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Aides Insist Makarios Is Not Resigning

By Henry Kamm

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 22 (UPI)—Sources close to President Makarios asserted yesterday that he had no intention of yielding quickly to a renewed demand by the bishops of the Cypriot Orthodox Church that he resign from the presidency.

The president, who is an archbishop and head of the church, announced Monday that he disagreed with the bishops' demand but would bow to it if they insisted. The bishops are in an interview immediately afterward that they repeat their demand by tomorrow or Friday.

A dislocation of the political balance of this island of 650,000 persons would threaten not only the delicate relationship between the two southeasternmost members of the North Atlantic Alliance, Greece and Turkey, but might also put into question the continuation of a major British Royal Air Force base and important American communications installations. Moreover, the Union waterside developments here with the interest of power intending to strengthen military and political presence the eastern Mediterranean.

Sources close to Archbishop Makarios explained yesterday that his letter replying to the bishops' demand for his resignation had been misinterpreted. In a number of events illustrative of why "Byzantine" appears regularly in diplomatic conversations here, the sources pointed to the letter that they said provided the "misunderstanding."

In the official English translation, the sentence read: "Concluding, I say that, although I do not agree to your suggestion, I nevertheless, you were to insist on your suggestion, I would regard it as my obligation to accept since there would be no other reasons for me to do so."

The sources said that in the Greek original, the sentence was understood in the same way causing newspapers friendly to the president to urge him to consider because they did not agree that he had no other choice.

Yesterday, sources close to the president explained that the word "unless" as "since" could be rendered more accurately as "or" or "unless."

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Wins Preference 2-1, Gets 59 Delegates

Muskie Sweeps Illinois Primary

(Continued from Page 1)
who did not enter this race lost. They didn't win a thing."

Sen. Muskie needed the Illinois victory to show he still had political clout, after his humiliating finish in Florida and his disappointingly small majority in New Hampshire two weeks ago.

If he is to reclaim the front-runner status he had before the primaries started, he will need a solid showing in Wisconsin April 4. There, in a 12-way race, his leading opponents will be Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, who finished second in Florida, and Gov. Wallace.

Gov. Wallace, on a hasty flying

visit to Indiana, announced today he would enter that state's primary early in May. He previously had said he would pass up the Indiana primary.

Former Sen. McCarthy told his campaign workers that his showing marked the first step toward fulfilling a commitment he made in 1968. "This is a victory," he said, "because the people of this state have responded in a significant way that they want a choice in how the Democratic party platform is drawn up."

"Illinois will not be the end of the line but the beginning."

The Daley organization lost the state's attorney's nomination as well as the race for the Dem-

ocratic gubernatorial nomination. Incumbent State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan—the man Mayor Daley at first slated for renomination and then dumped—won with 41 percent of the vote to beat Raymond K. Berg, whom Mr. Daley picked to replace Mr. Hanrahan.

In the gubernatorial contest, Dan Walker won 52 percent of the vote to defeat the choice of the party organization, Lt. Gov. Paul Simon.

In the Democratic contest for nomination to the U.S. Senate, Rep. Roman C. Pucinski easily trounced his only opponent, W. Dakin Williams, brother of playwright Tennessee Williams. Returns from 99 percent of the precincts showed Mr. Pucinski with 888,565 to 353,046 for Mr. Williams.

There were no serious contests on the Republican side of the ballot. Gov. Richard Ogilvie easily defeated his challenger, John Mathis of Peoria. With 99 percent of the precincts counted, Gov. Ogilvie had 437,719 to 141,851 for Mr. Mathis.

The vote in the gubernatorial election was substantially higher than in the presidential preference primary. The Walker-Simon contest was fought over a period of several months, while the presidential primary did not attract much attention until a month ago.

For Mayor Daley to lose either or both of these contests represents a sharp decline in the power and prestige of one of the nation's last powerful big-city machines. The Chicago organization has lost a major nomination fight since 1938.

Reports of vote fraud were widespread in Chicago. U.S. Attorney James R. Thompson, who toured the city investigating the reports, called the irregularities "as bad as anything I have seen."

In Chicago, 23 election judges and precinct workers were arrested in connection with alleged vote frauds. The arrests followed investigations by assistants of Mr. Hanrahan.

Mr. Hanrahan's assistants were cracking down on judges appointed by the Daley organization.

Other agencies were out in force to check on alleged vote fraud. U.S. Attorney Thompson had about 20 assistants monitoring the precincts. Eighteen of these were working wards in Chicago where allegations of vote fraud are common.



GO FLY A KITE—That usually sound advice given to children getting underfoot on windy March days can sometimes just get them into trouble. All seemed to be going according to tradition for this young boy in New Bedford, Mass., until a shift in the wind tangled the line around his legs and deftly up-ended him.

Nixon Holds Final Briefing With U.S. Arms Negotiator

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Nixon gave instructions yesterday to chief negotiator Gerard Smith for the decisive pre-summit round of American-Soviet nuclear arms talks, in which the United States is now expected to press strongly for limits on submarine-launched missile systems.

The State Department sidestepped any direct statement on Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's declaration in an interview that the United States "cannot accept" a nuclear agreement without controls on submarine missiles.

That left the critical question hanging for the next round of Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) that will resume Tuesday in Helsinki.

The prolonged bargaining began there in November, 1969.

The freeze that the United States seeks on construction of missile-firing submarines now looms as the largest obstacle to an initial SALT agreement, it was learned. The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to limit defensive anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs) and also land-based intercontinental missiles (ICBMs), but it has insisted on postponing controls of sea-based systems to the planned second stage of SALT.

Major Decision

Inability to resolve the disagreement in the forthcoming Helsinki negotiations could thrust the dispute into President Nixon's summit talks scheduled to begin on May 22 in Moscow. The United States presumably will face a major decision during the Helsinki talks on how far it will pursue its demand, which the Russians have contended was injected into the limited negotiations quite late.

The State Department was asked yesterday if it agreed with Mr. Laird's statement that "we cannot accept a ceiling on anti-ballistic-missile systems without a ceiling on land and submarine-based offensive missiles as well."

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray, speaking on the basis of consultations between the department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which Mr. Smith heads, replied: "I'm not going to speculate here on the possible scope of a SALT agreement."

He referred questioners to President Nixon's more ambiguous statement of May 20, 1971. It said that the United States and the Soviet Union were seeking

Calif. Won't Seek To Revoke Bail Of Angela Davis

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 (AP)—Angela Davis' freedom on \$102,500 bail will not be challenged even though the State Supreme Court has modified its ruling that freed her, the attorney general's office said.

The 23-year-old black militant is charged with murder, kidnap and conspiracy. She was freed Feb. 23—five days after the California Supreme Court abolished the death penalty. The trial is to begin Monday.

She had been jailed for 16 months under a California law which had prohibited bail in capital cases if "proof of guilt is evident or the presumption thereof is great."

The high court last Friday refused a rehearing on its abolition of the death penalty. But it modified the decision, declaring that the gravity of what previously were capital crimes remains and must be a factor in granting or denying bail.

Num in Berrigan Case Warned Of 'Bigger' Act, Witness Says

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22 (WP)—Sister Elizabeth McAllister told a group of 200 in Westchester County, N.Y., in June of 1970 that she and others were working on something "substantial... something bigger than they had done previously," according to a surprise prosecution witness yesterday at the trial of Sister McAllister and six other anti-war activists.

"The women were startled," said Carolyn North, who moved here from New York shortly after she heard Sister McAllister speak to a Westchester Women for Peace meeting.

"One asked if it was a draft board action," said Mrs. North. "She made it clear it was not... What she wanted from these women was that these women would say they were guilty, too, (that) they were liable (when it happened)."

When she heard in January, 1971, that the defendants had been indicted, said Mrs. North, "I thought... that's what she was talking about."

The seven are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb heating tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices.

Moral Responsibility

In cross-examination of Mrs. North, defense attorneys maintained that Sister McAllister spoke to the group about taking public moral responsibility for draft raids and not about the crime with which she is now charged.

Defense attorney J. Thomas Menaker showed the witness a statement signed by 302 persons who took responsibility for June, 1970, draft raids in Delaware, Mrs. North acknowledged that the addresses of the signers indicated they were from the Westchester County area.

One of the government's pieces of evidence, a letter written that summer by Sister McAllister to another defendant, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, while he was in Lewisburg, Pa., Penitentiary, makes an apparent reference to the occasion. She wrote:

"Jogues (Sister Jogues Egan) and I went up to Westchester Friday afternoon for a session with some of the Women for Peace on the signatures business. We were both amazed at their seriousness and sense of dedication. There may be some hope from this sort of thing."

Although she couldn't identify Sister McAllister in the courtroom today, Mrs. North, in her mid-twenties, said she was sure it was Sister McAllister she heard because she remembered her religious order, the order of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

"She belongs to the same religious order that taught me in grade school," said Mrs. North. "They were semi-cloistered then. I was surprised that day because she was not in a habit."

FBI's Bad Press

Other speakers at the luncheon, she said, included Rep. Bella Abzug, D. N.Y., a professor and "some man running for Congress." Mrs. North, who said she called the FBI here Monday to report the 1970 incident, said she assumed the FBI already knew about it. Part of her motivation for calling them, she said, was the fact that "the FBI doesn't have a good press anymore."

FBI agent Delmar Mayfield, the 60th government witness, testified yesterday that on or shortly before Sept. 1, 1970, he wrote FBI director J. Edgar Hoover a letter in which he described the then convict Boyd F. Douglas Jr. as "an accomplished confidence man."

Douglas, whose arrest records for check forgery and interstate transportation of stolen securities and assaulting an FBI agent began in 1958, is the chief source of the government's information in the case.

Mr. Mayfield, who was the Lewisburg, Pa., agent to whom Douglas reported information about the defendants, Bucknell University students and his fellow inmates in 1970, testified during cross-examination that on Aug. 29, 1970, he asked Douglas if he would be available after his parole was completed to work for the FBI as an informant.

Nixon Ads Halted in Wisconsin; Move Seen As Aiding Wallace

By Warren Weaver Jr.

MILWAUKEE, March 22 (UPI)—President Nixon's political strategists have quietly canceled the first major radio and television drive of his reelection campaign, which was already on the air here in Wisconsin. It was a move that could assist the Democratic candidacy of Gov. George C. Wallace.

The decision to abandon a series of carefully prepared political spots in support of the President was reached last Friday, three days after the governor of Alabama had swept the Florida primary with 41.5 percent of the vote to become a serious factor in the Democratic presidential competition.

Wisconsin is one of the few states in which voters can choose the party primary in which they wish to participate, independent of whether they are Republicans, Democrats or independents.

Traditionally, when there is no contest in one party here, many of its members cross over and vote in the other.

Politicians of both parties believe that many Republicans will vote in the Democratic contest here on April 4 rather than support Mr. Nixon against token opposition and that substantial numbers of them will back Gov. Wallace against the selection of liberals and moderates in the Democratic field.

Democratic Disarray

The Wallace victory in Florida left the rest of the Democratic candidates and their national party in embarrassing disarray. A strong showing by Gov. Wallace here, party leaders freely concede, would further undermine Democratic unity and the party's prospects against Mr. Nixon in the general election.

Originally, with the approval of Washington campaign officials, Republicans here had contracted for about \$50,000 worth of television and radio time, with the goal of keeping Republican voters from crossing over and lifting the Nixon total above the combined figure for all the dozen Democratic competitors.

On March 9, two days after the inconclusive Democratic primary in New Hampshire, the first Nixon radio and television spots began running here. The President's strategists used little radio in New Hampshire and no broadcast media in Florida at all.

On March 17, three days after the Florida results, the Committee to Re-Elect the President in Washington gave the signal for jettisoning the entire broadcast program. The following day, the spots were pulled off the air.

The official explanation was economy, saving money when Republican opposition to the President had all but evaporated. He has two opponents on the Wisconsin ballot, Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California, who has withdrawn from the race, and Rep. John M. Ashbrook of

Indicted State's Attorney Wins

Daley Jolted by 2 Setbacks In Illinois Democratic Voting

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—Two major setbacks in the Illinois Democratic primary have shaken Mayor Richard J. Daley's long reign as kingpin of the Democratic party in Chicago.

State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan stormed to a renomination victory over Raymond Berg, the man party leaders picked to replace Mr. Hanrahan after his indictment in connection with a police raid in which two Black Panther leaders were shot to death.

With 5,088 of 5,243 Cook County precincts reported, Mr. Hanrahan had 561,153 votes to 260,347 for Mr. Berg. Donald Page Moore, an independent Democrat, had 248,748.

At the same time, unofficial returns gave Dan Walker, 48, a former \$100,000-a-year corporation executive, a narrow victory for the party's gubernatorial nomination over the regular's choice, Lt. Gov. Paul Simon.

Mr. Walker had 724,133 votes, or 52 percent, with nearly all of the state's 10,838 precincts counted. Mr. Simon had 678,965 votes, or 48 percent.

There were 100 missing precincts in Cook County, including 79 in Chicago where Lt. Gov. Simon held a 4-3 edge over Mr. Walker. They were not expected to change the outcome of the contest.

Mr. Walker, the former general counsel of Montgomery Ward, is despised by the Daley organization because he wrote the report that blamed Chicago police for part of the violence at the 1968 Democratic National Convention here.

Mr. Walker based almost his entire campaign on an anti-machine theme and claimed that Mr. Simon became Mayor Daley's tool when he accepted the mayor's endorsement. Mr. Walker received wide public attention here last year by walking 1,197 miles throughout the state to meet voters personally.

Mayor Daley, 70, in his fifth four-year mayoral term, was quick to make peace overtures to the rebels. He told party workers and newsmen, "The people have spoken... It's always a good thing when the people speak."

"Man of Courage" Mayor Daley said he would support Mr. Hanrahan and called him "a man of courage." At the time, the mayor refused to concede the Simon-Walker race, but said he would support the winner in the November election.

Not since he came to power

in 1954 as chairman of the Democratic committee of Cook County has Mayor Daley suffered a single primary election loss as embarrassing as either the Berg or Simon setbacks.

Mr. Hanrahan, 51, a former Daley protégé, had moved up step-by-step through party ranks. He was indicted in August for conspiring to block the prosecution of policemen involved in the fatal Black Panther raid in 1969.

Party liberals persuaded Mayor Daley to drop Mr. Hanrahan and substitute Mr. Berg, a circuit court judge. But Mr. Hanrahan's loyalties at the precinct level enabled him to edge Mr. Berg in Chicago and he also scored 43 percent in the suburbs, where his key campaign theme of law and order found attentive ears.

Political observers say they would not be surprised to see Mayor Daley and the fiery prosecutor mend fences and reach a compromise that would give Mr. Hanrahan the role as successor to the Daley throne.

Rep. Reid Goes to Democrats; Scion of an Old GOP Family

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, March 22 (UPI)—Rep. Ogden R. Reid of Westchester County, whose family ties with the Republican party go back almost a century, today switched over to the Democrats because the GOP "has moved to the right" under President Nixon.

Rep. Reid's change of allegiance follows that of New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, who last August ended his life-long Republican registration to join the Democratic party and run for its presidential nomination.

Announcing his switch at a news conference, Rep. Reid declared that the Republican party "has moved to the right" and "has become almost preoccupied with ideology."

"In Good Conscience"

The 46-year-old representative said he could not "in good conscience" stay in the Republican ranks after concluding that he would not "support with conviction" the re-election of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew.

Mr. Reid, who is completing his 10th year in the House, said he would seek re-election as a Democrat from the 24th District, under the recently enacted reapportionment. He now represents the 26th District.

Mr. Reid's grandfather, Whitelaw Reid, a founder of the Republican party, was the unsuccessful nominee for Vice-President on Benjamin Harrison's ticket in 1882.

A former president and editor of the defunct New York Herald Tribune, Mr. Reid was the U.S.

ambassador to Israel in the Eisenhower administration. He said he opposes the direction the GOP has taken under Mr. Nixon and feels that its leadership "is no longer in the mainstream of American life."

"Greater Responsiveness"

"The Democratic majority (in Congress) has shown greater responsiveness to the needs of all the people," Mr. Reid said, and is involved in a "very healthy struggle to hammer out the issues."

The Democratic party, he declared, "has displayed the ability to tolerate dissent, the strength to undertake reform, concern with justice and equality, and the courage to hammer out its positions on the issues in open debate, responsiveness to the people, not ideology."

Rockefeller, Mitchell

Mr. Reid who, with his wife, formally changed party registrations later in the day, confirmed that both Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and former Attorney General John Mitchell, who is now Mr. Nixon's campaign manager, had tried to dissuade him from leaving the GOP.

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U.S. Hearing Is Set On Auto Pollution

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued subpoenas to 11 more domestic and foreign auto companies for a hearing on April 10 on a request for a one-year suspension of exhaust-pollution standards required of 1975 models.

The EPA said today that the companies were General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Volkswagen, American Motors, Nissan Motors, British Leyland, Daimler-Benz, Toyota, Kogyo, Saab-Scania.

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Riad Mission in China
PEKING, March 22 (Reuters).—A six-man Egyptian delegation headed by Mahmoud Riad, foreign affairs adviser to President Anwar Sadat, arrived here today for a visit.

Excerpts from Marijuana Report

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Here are key excerpts from the report of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse:

Extent of Use

On the basis of the commission-sponsored National Survey, we have concluded that contemporary marijuana use is pervasive, involving all segments of the U.S. population. The survey estimated that about 24 million Americans over the age of 11 years, 15 percent of the adults 18 and over, and 14 percent of the 13-17-year-olds have used marijuana at least once.

The most striking of the use patterns revealed in the survey is that 41 percent of the adults and 45 percent of the youth who have ever used marijuana reported that they no longer use the drug. When asked why they had terminated use, the overwhelming majority of adults, 61 percent, specified, among other reasons, that they had simply lost interest in the drug.

Effects

Any psychoactive drug is potentially harmful to the individual, depending on the intensity, frequency and duration of use. Marijuana is no exception.

Looking only at the effects on the individual, there is little proven danger of physical or psychological harm from the experimental or intermittent use of the natural preparations of cannabis, including the resinous materials commonly used in this country. The risk of harm lies instead in the heavy, long-term use of the drug, particularly of the most potent preparations.

The experimenter and the intermittent users develop little or no psychological dependence on the drug. No organ injury is demonstrable.

Some moderate users evidence a degree of psychological dependence which increases in intensity with prolonged duration of use. Behavioral effects are lesser in stable personalities but greater in those with emotional instability. Prolonged duration of use does increase the probability of some behavioral and organic consequences including the possible shift to a heavy use pattern.

The heavy user shows strong psychological dependence on marijuana and often hashish. Organ injury, especially diminution of pulmonary function, is possible. Specific behavioral changes are detectable. All of these effects are more apparent with long-term and very long-

term heavy use than with short-term heavy use.

The very heavy users, found in countries where the use of cannabis has been indigenous for centuries, have a compulsive psychological dependence on the drug, most commonly used in the form of hashish. Clear-cut behavioral changes and a greater incidence of associated biological injury occur as duration of use increases. At present, the commission is unaware of any similar pattern in this country.

Violence and Crime

The weight of the evidence is that marijuana does not cause violent or aggressive behavior; if anything, marijuana generally serves to inhibit the expression of such behavior.

No valid evidence was found to support the thesis that marijuana, by itself, either inevitably, generally or even frequently causes or precipitates the commission of crime, including acts of violence, or juvenile delinquency.

With this framework, neither the marijuana user nor the drug itself can be said to constitute a danger to public safety.

Marijuana and Driving

Recent research has not yet proven that marijuana use significantly impairs driving ability or performance. The commission believes, nonetheless, that driving while under the influence of any psychoactive drug is a serious risk to public safety; the acute effects of marijuana intoxication, spatial and time distortion and slowed reflexes, may impair driving performance. That the risk of injury may be greater for alcohol than for marijuana matters little.

Obviously, much more research needs to be undertaken in this area.

The Endangered

About two percent of those who have ever used marijuana, or 500,000 people, now use the drug heavily. They use it several times a day. Because the risk of psychological and perhaps physical harm from marijuana increases with the frequency, quantity and duration of its use, these heavy marijuana users constitute the greatest at-risk population in the United States today.

The very heavy marijuana user presents the greatest potential concern to the public health. It is the commission's opinion that these heavy marijuana users constitute a source of contagion

within American society. They actively proselytize others into a drug-oriented way of life.

Does It Kill?

A careful search of the literature and testimony of the nation's health officials has not revealed a single human fatality in the United States proven to have resulted solely from ingestion of marijuana. Experiments with the drug in monkeys demonstrated that the dose required for overdose death was enormous, for all practical purposes unachievable by humans smoking marijuana.

Birth Defects?

Although a number of studies have been performed, at present no reliable evidence exists indicating that marijuana causes genetic defects in man.

However, since fetal damage cannot be ruled out, the use of marijuana, like that of many other drugs, is not advisable during pregnancy.

Brain Damage?

No objective evidence of specific pathology of brain tissue has been documented. This fact contrasts sharply with the well-established brain damage of chronic alcoholism.

Insanity?

Cannabis use has long been known to precipitate short-term psychotic-like episodes in predisposed individuals or those who take excessive doses. Some observers report that the prevalence of short-term psychoses as well as the psychotic episodes of longer duration in heavy cannabis users are compatible with the prevalence rate of psychosis in the general population and, therefore, may not be attributable to cannabis use. In fact, some believe that in populations under stress where marijuana is widely used, occurrence of the acute psychotic-like episodes occur less often than one would expect in such a population. Other researchers have disagreed with these conclusions, and the matter is still controversial.

'Dropping Out?'

The fact is apparent that the chronic, heavy use of marijuana may jeopardize social and economic adjustments of the adolescent. The commission has reviewed numerous reported studies and heard the testimony of several clinicians dealing with heavy users of marijuana who exhibit

Raymond P. Shafer, former governor of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the 13-member U.S. National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, which has just released the first of two reports to the nation.



Panel Backs Private Use Of Marijuana

But Doesn't Favor Making It Legal

(Continued from Page 1)

smoke marijuana daily for a long time sometimes grow unmotivated.

Using marijuana doesn't necessarily lead to more potent drugs. The overwhelming majority of marijuana users don't go on to other drugs, although "pot" smokers are more likely to use other drugs than nonsmokers. Users of alcohol and tobacco also are more likely to go on to hard drugs than are abstainers.

"We unanimously agree that marijuana use is not a desirable behavior, and we agree that society should discourage its use," said Mr. Shafer.

"Nevertheless, we feel that, placed in proper perspective with other social problems, citizens should not be criminalized or jailed merely for private possession or use."

Mr. Shafer, a former GOP governor of Pennsylvania, spent 30 minutes discussing the report with President Nixon last night. Although the President knew what the major recommendations were, Mr. Shafer said he "purposefully avoided" discussing them.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said today that "the President still opposes the legalization of marijuana."

Mr. Nixon, in a press conference last year, said he would not follow any commission recommendation to legalize marijuana. But penalties "are a matter which I do think is open to national recommendation with regard to more uniform standards."

Congress called for the appointment of the national commission in the 1970 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Control Act. Mr. Nixon picked panel members, including the chairman, while four came from Congress.

In all, the commission sponsored 50 studies and held nine days of hearings in Washington, San Francisco and Chicago. In addition, members met informally with groups of students at colleges across the country.

Mr. Shafer said that some members of the commission—he would not say who or how many—had even asked marijuana as part of their studies on the theory that they couldn't judge it until they tried it. Other members, however, felt that trying marijuana might prejudice their opinion, Mr. Shafer said.

As its central thesis, the commission found that "marijuana's potential for harm to the vast majority of individual users and its actual impact on society does not justify a social policy designed to seek out and firmly punish those who use it."

Nevertheless, the commission recommended a policy "seeking to discourage marijuana use while concentrating primarily on the prevention of heavy and very heavy use."

"We believe that the criminal law is too harsh a tool to apply to personal possession even in the effort to discourage use," the commission continued.

In its place, the commission recommended a "partial prohibition" of marijuana use. Production and distribution would remain criminal activities and marijuana would be contraband subject to confiscation in public places; and criminal sanctions would be withdrawn from private use and possession incident to such use, but at the state level, fines would be imposed for use in public.

The commission recommends only the following changes in federal law:

• Possession of marijuana for personal use would no longer be an offense, but marijuana possessed in public would remain contraband and subject to summary seizure and forfeiture.

• Casual distribution of small amounts of marijuana for no remuneration, or insignificant remuneration, not involving profit, would no longer be an offense.

The commission further recommends that federal law be supplemented to provide: A plea of marijuana intoxication shall not be a defense to any criminal act committed under its influence, nor shall proof of such intoxication constitute a negation of specific intent.

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PASSING BY—Honor guard stands tall during a wreath-laying Tuesday at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery by Turkish Premier Nihat Erim. Squirell's appearance was not scheduled.

Italy Recalls 3,000 Policemen For Crackdown on Terrorism

ROME, March 22 (AP)—The Italian government today called 3,000 reserve policemen back to active duty for one year in a crackdown against terrorists of left and right.

The action was taken on the basis of information gathered in investigations of the death of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, the publisher of the left-wing newspaper, in a dynamite explosion a week ago, police sources said.

The sources indicated that the investigations had shed light on a plot for bombings, kidnappings and riots throughout Italy.

Meanwhile, in Treviso, a prosecutor said a group of fascists were suspected of being involved in the December, 1969, bombing of a bank in Milan that killed 17 persons.

A group of anarchists are currently on trial on the same charges. The mushrooming of extremist violence has shocked the country less than two months before nationwide elections. Many expect the polls will show a backlash toward extremist organizations, mainly to the right.

Police investigations so far have centered on hundreds of offices

run by Maoist, anarchist and rightist groups throughout the country.

The Treviso prosecutor, who was investigating a string of bombings allegedly conducted by an extreme rightist organization, announced his decision tonight. He said he had reached the conclusion that three fascists were responsible for the Milan bombing. The three are already in jail on charges of terrorism in another case.

Pietro Valpreda, 39, a dancer, and 11 others, have been on trial on charges of masterminding and carrying out the bombing at the Milan bank. They were charged and arrested after investigations by the prosecutors in Rome and Milan.

Meanwhile, Milan police disclosed they had found plans in an apartment for the four-hour riot that devastated downtown Milan on March 11. They searched the apartment as part of the Feltrinelli investigation.

Investigations on Feltrinelli also were expected to be extended to the bank bombing in Milan. An attorney representing the relatives of the 17 victims has asked the Milan prosecutor to determine whether there was any link between the publisher and that bombing.

House Passes Bill Funding 2 U.S. Radios

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—The House of Representatives today passed the Senate version of a bill extending the lives of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty through June 30, after getting a promise from Senate opponents that they will consider a new bill before then.

Chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D-Pa., of the House Foreign Affairs Committee told the chamber the "total intransigence" of some senators had blocked efforts to win approval for the House version, which would have authorized the two radio stations' financing for two years; and created a semi-governmental commission to oversee their operations.

He did not mention any senators by name, but chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said publicly at one point that more than a temporary extension would be approved only "over my dead body."

Sen. Fulbright opposes the radios as "relics of the cold war" and a barrier to administration efforts to achieve détente with the Soviet Union.

Senate members of the joint conference committee—which had been deadlocked for more than three months over the two versions—did write into the report on the bill a promise to consider a new extension before the current year expires.

Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union, and RFE broadcasts to the Communist satellite nations. Both operate from West Germany.

The final version of the bill still must be approved by the Senate. It authorizes \$36 million for the fiscal year which is nearly three-quarters over.

Barzel Explains Stand on Treaties To Pompidou

PARIS, March 22 (UPI)—Rainer Barzel, the West German Christian Democratic opposition leader, today explained to President Georges Pompidou his party's efforts to defeat the Bonn government's treaties aimed at normalizing relations with Moscow and Warsaw.

Mr. Barzel spent an hour with Mr. Pompidou, who advocates early ratification by West Germany of the treaties on the ground that the move would further ease tensions in Europe.

Mr. Barzel told newsmen he was carefully studying yesterday's warning by Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev that rejection of the treaties is the German parliament would lead to new Soviet concessions.

"Brezhnev did not answer it his speech the one fundamental issue we demand—liberalization in East Germany."

He said he would formally reply to Mr. Brezhnev after consulting with his advisers in Bonn on Friday.

Blacks Protest Chrome Imports From Rhodesia

BATON ROUGE, La., March 22 (UPI)—Blacks gathered yesterday along the banks of the Mississippi River to protest a shipment of chromium ore from Rhodesia, moving up the river toward Ohio.

The Negroes, protesting Rhodesia's white supremacist government, talked of organizing a national boycott against Union Carbide, Foster Wheeler Co. and other firms importing the ore.

It was the first time any good have been imported from Rhodesia into the United States since the United Nations imposed sanctions against the African country six years ago.

But the United States passed laws effective this year relaxing the sanctions.

The ore arrived Sunday aboard an Argentine ship, was loaded onto barges by members of the Operating Engineers Union and is bound for a Foster Wheeler plant in Steubenville, Ohio. Local showmen's union members refused to handle the ore.

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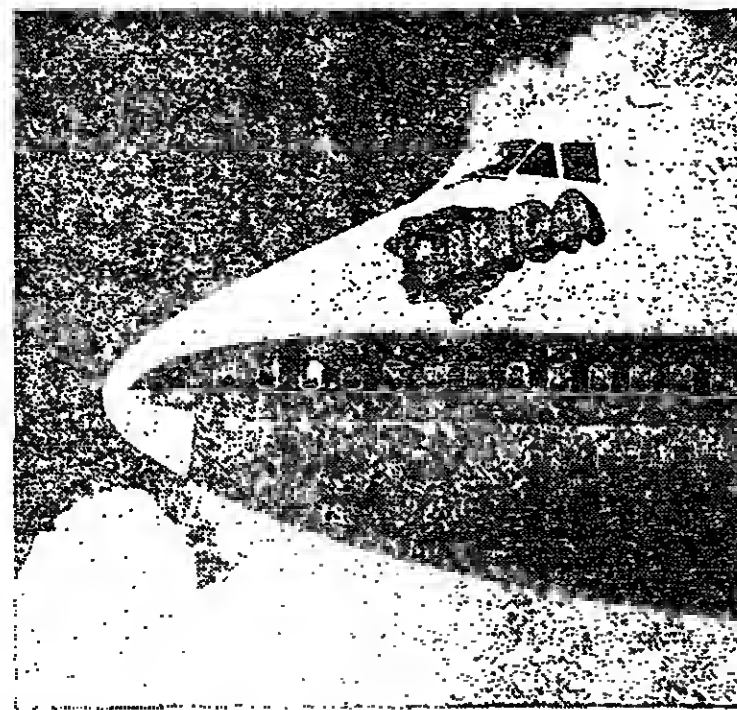
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Saigon Units Attack Reds In Cambodia

Waves of B-52s Bomb Targets in 3 Countries

SAIGON, March 22 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops backed by armed helicopters attacked a Communist position in the Parrot's Beak section of Cambodia yesterday, killing 21 military spokesmen said today.

The U.S. command, meanwhile, ordered four fresh waves of B-52 bombers into the air over the Central Highlands province of Kontum. Other Strategic Air Command planes bombed suspected Communist positions in Cambodia and Laos.

The huge Thailand-based jets dumped about 360 tons of bombs in Kontum, about 380 miles north of Saigon, aiming for reported North Vietnamese bunkers, storage areas and a base camp. Results of the strikes were unknown.

Just south of the area hit by the eight-engine bombers, South Vietnamese Rangers clashed twice with Communist troops yesterday.

They reported killing 14 North Vietnamese while suffering no casualties.

Parrot's Beak

The fighting in the Parrot's Beak, 70 miles southeast of the battered capital of Phnom Penh, began when Rangers were lifted into the Chiou area by helicopter, spokesmen said.

In addition to killing the 21 Communists, the Rangers captured two machine guns and 40 Chinese-made rifles on the battlefield, they said.

Communist troops also attacked South Vietnamese soldiers 15 miles southwest of the imperial capital of Hue, part of a battle that has been raging for almost two weeks. Ten Communists and one government soldier were killed.

Heavy fighting continued in Laos around the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng, and Laotian military officials reported U.S. planes inflicting heavy casualties on the North Vietnamese there.

The Cambodian government, which said it lost 100 persons killed and 200 wounded in the early morning rocket attack on Phnom Penh yesterday, reported fighting in three areas around Phnom Penh's outskirts and said Communist troops in the northern Thai border province of Oddar Meanchey entered a village and kidnapped 130 persons.

The military situation around the Cambodian capital was still serious. Sharp fighting was reported at four points within a 50-mile radius of the city.

The heaviest action was at the provincial capital of Prey Veng, hit by a Communist mortar and rocket barrage during the night. The other actions were at Tuol Leap, 11 miles east of Phnom Penh, and at two Mekong River towns 15 miles from Phnom Penh.

Israel Extraditing French Fugitive In Swindling Case

JERUSALEM, March 22 (AP).—Minister of Justice Yaacov Shimshon Shapira signed an extradition order yesterday for French businessman Claude Lipsky, wanted in Paris on swindling charges.

French police were reported en route to Tel Aviv to return Mr. Lipsky to France, where he is to stand trial on charges connected with his management of the construction firm Patrimoine Foncier.

The order followed Mr. Lipsky's agreement to return to Paris voluntarily. The 41-year-old Frenchman has been in a Tel Aviv jail since Feb. 19, where he was to have been held until an extradition hearing in April.

Mr. Lipsky arrived in Israel last September, shortly after a warrant for his arrest was issued in Paris. He asked the Israeli government for immigrant status but the Interior Ministry postponed a decision until the judicial proceedings were settled.

In October the French government applied for Mr. Lipsky's extradition, but Jerusalem refused on the ground that Paris had never ratified a 12-year-old bilateral extradition treaty.

The French ratified the treaty on Nov. 14, and the next day another request for Mr. Lipsky's extradition was received in Jerusalem.

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CIVILIAN CASUALTY—A bleeding, nearly naked Cambodian walks away from the burning ruins of his home in Phnom Penh as Communists attacked the city Tuesday.

Saigon Defense Head Resigns In Wake of Fund Scandal

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, March 22 (WP).—South Vietnam's minister of defense, Nguyen Van Vy, has submitted his resignation and five of his top aides have been fired in a scandal involving the possible misuse of millions of dollars in a servicemen's fund.

The five officials, four colonels

Saigon Court Puts Off Trial Of War Critic

SAIGON, March 22 (NYT).—Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, a leading critic of the government and of the war who has been in prison and has been suffering from asthmatic attacks for six months, was carried on a stretcher today to a military court in downtown Saigon to face charges of having engaged in activities harmful to national security.

But the trial was postponed indefinitely after a doctor testified before the packed court that Mrs. Thanh was in critical condition and in need of immediate medical attention. Mrs. Thanh suffered what appeared to be an asthmatic attack as she lay on the stretcher for the trial to begin.

Mrs. Thanh was arrested last Sept. 16 after participating in an anti-government demonstration. She has been held in the Tu Duc prison for women, eight miles northeast of Saigon.

Peace Groups

Mrs. Thanh, a 40-year-old lawyer, is a key figure in several peace groups here. The small, energetic woman, who holds a degree from Columbia University in New York, has received many visiting United States congressmen in the last several years to inform them of the position of President Nguyen Van Thieu's opponents.

She has been charged on three counts, according to her lawyers, with having engaged in "activities harmful to national security," having organized an "illegal organization" and having distributed printed matter that "undermines the anti-Communist potential of the people."

Mrs. Thanh heads a group of South Vietnamese women called the Vietnamese Women's Movement for the Right to Life. Her lawyers, however, vigorously deny that she is guilty of any crime.

French Firms Sue Diners' Club Over Licensing

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters).—The Diners' Club de France, and a subsidiary, Diners' Club Voyages, both of Paris, yesterday sued Diners' Club Inc. and its parent organization, the Continental Corp., for \$31 million in damages.

The suit, filed in federal court here, charged the defendants with making false claims about the services they would provide the plaintiffs to exploit the travel business in France.

The suit also said Continental and Diners' Club, after entering into an agreement for the French travel business, wrongfully and intentionally repudiated the agreement and turned over the business to a rival organization. It charged that the defendants represented that they would open 500 offices throughout the world from which the French companies would derive business.

As a result, the plaintiffs said, they entered into a 20-year licensing arrangement in 1968, but the agreement was repudiated when Continental and Diners' Club diverted travel and related service business to General Leisure, a competitor.

Solzhenitsyn Assails Church For Bowing to Atheist Rule

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP).—Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn has attacked the spiritual head of the Russian Orthodox Church for neglecting his flock and willfully submitting his pastorate to an "atheistic dictatorship."

The Nobel Prize-winning critic of Patriarch Pimen in what was termed by the author "a Lenten letter." A copy of the three-page letter was made available today by the writer's friends. It was undated.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said to be a deeply religious man, denounced the compliance of the church with the official ban on teaching religion to children. He recalled the sufferings of the early Christians and suggested a comparison with the patriarchate's collaboration.

"Thrown to the Lions"

"In our living memory, our priests and fellow believers have accepted just such martyrdom, worthy of the first centuries. Then they were thrown to the lions, but today you only lose well-being."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, an award the Kremlin's publicists have characterized as "anti-Soviet."

His tales of Stalin's concentration camps at first got official imprimatur, but later brought him disgrace in the Soviet Union and expulsion from the Writers' Union.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn says in the letter that the Russian Orthodox Church is "ruled dictatorially by atheists—a spectacle unseen for two millennia."

The writer says, "Do not let us suppose, do not make us think that for the arch-pastors of the Russian Church earthly authority is higher than heavenly authority, earthly responsibility more terrible than responsibility before God."

He recalled that Patriarch Pimen, in his first New Year's message after his inauguration last year, appealed to the Russian faithful abroad to raise their children to love the church.

"Why is this honest call addressed by you only to Russian emigrants?" he asked.

"Why do you only call for those children to be brought up in the Christian faith, why do you warn only the distant flock to 'discern slander and falsehood' and be strong in justice and truth?"

Taiwan Re-Elects Its Vice-President

TAIPEI, March 22 (NYT).—C.K. Yen was named today to his second six-year term as vice-president of Nationalist China.

The 67-year-old Mr. Yen, who has also held the position of premier since 1963, received 1,095 of the 1,307 votes cast in the National Assembly. The remaining ballots were left blank, the method for abstaining.

Yesterday the assembly re-elected President Chiang Kai-shek, giving him 1,306 of 1,316 votes. The president and vice-president ran uncontested.

Air Travelers Favor Customs Before Takeoff

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Air travelers returning to the United States overwhelmingly prefer clearance through customs and immigration inspection before boarding their homeward-bound plane rather than on arrival at an American airport, says the Air Transportation Association (ATA).

ATA said more than 3,000 questionnaires completed by passengers aboard 168 U.S.-bound flights from pre-cleared cities—in the Bermudas and Canada—between Jan. 27 and Feb. 7 showed that 85 percent preferred to clear inspection formalities before takeoff.

Many passengers said that, with clearance already out of the way, they felt more relaxed during the flight. Others said pre-clearance would help apprehend dope smugglers or persons with hidden weapons.

Bengal Name Change

CALCUTTA, March 22 (Reuters).—West Bengal is to be renamed Bengal—or Bangla—in the Bengali language—Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray said here today.

The measure will be proposed during the forthcoming session of the state Legislative Assembly and is assured of approval.

Two Germanys in 4th Round Of Talks on Berlin Accord

BONN, March 22 (Reuters).—East and West German delegation heads met alone for about two hours today before starting their fourth round of negotiations this year on a general traffic agreement between their countries.

After the private session between Bonn government State Secretary Egon Bahr and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, the full negotiating teams went to work.

They talked for nearly four hours and agreed to meet again tomorrow, a West German spokesman said. Representatives from various government ministries including experts on transport, insurance, and customs questions took part in the discussions, which are expected to last two days.

Although no details were immediately available, observers said there was no outward sign of the tempo of the talks slowing down as a result of domestic political difficulties overshadowing West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's efforts to improve relations with the Communist East.

Down to Details

Sessions of the full negotiating teams usually indicated that "fine print" details of the proposed agreement, aimed at easing the passage of people and goods across the heavily guarded border, were under discussion, these observers said.

The subject of the proposed accord, mainly technical, is aimed at regulating, for example, what

Brandt Leads Barzel

BONN, March 22 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats would beat opposition leader Rainer Barzel's Christian Democrats easily if elections were held now, an opinion poll by Bonn's Independent Institute for Applied Social Science reported today.

The results of the nationwide poll, announced amid a heated public debate over the Brandt government's chances of surviving a crucial parliamentary vote on its East-West détente policy in two months' time, gave Mr. Brandt a 53 percent "yes" vote in a straight fight for the chancellorship—a 3 percent increase over a similar poll conducted last October.

Opposition leader Barzel was picked by 32 percent of the West Germans questioned, compared with 34 percent last year. Fifteen percent of those polled were undecided.

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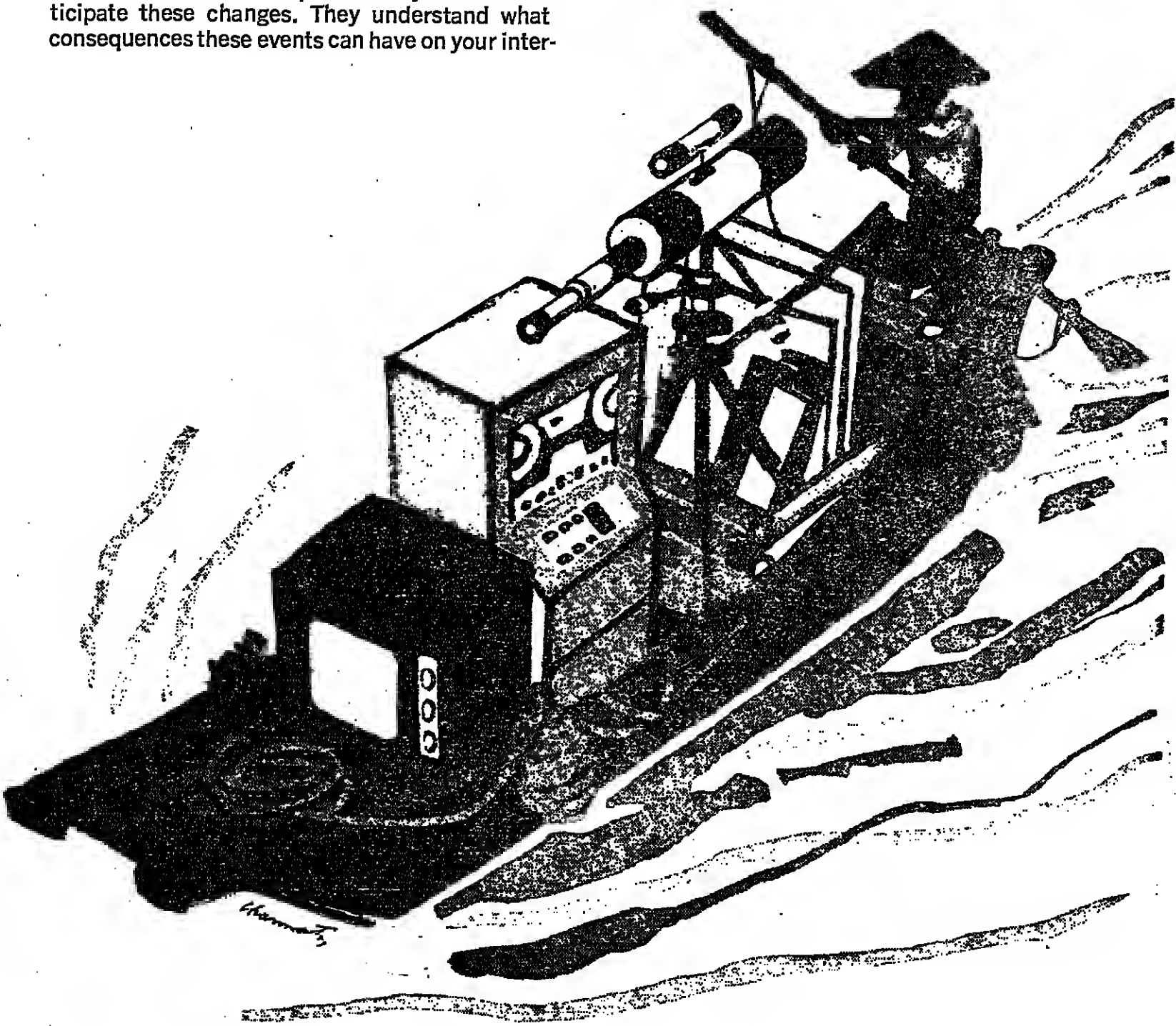
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Thousands Flee Quakes on Malta; Sicily Also Jolted

VALETTA, Malta, March 22 (UPI).—Three earthquake shocks rocked Malta early today, causing thousands of residents to flee Valetta and other towns.

No injuries or damage were reported in the quake, which was also felt on the island of Sicily, more than 70 miles to the north. A strong 10-second shock at 12:15 a.m. jolted Malta. Buildings shook and furniture shifted on upper floors.

Tremors in E. Turkey

ISTANBUL, March 22 (UPI).—A succession of moderate earthquakes shook the mountainous areas of northeastern Turkey last night and today, causing some damage but no casualties, government officials said.

The tremors were felt in Kars on the Soviet-Turkish border, in Erzurum and in surrounding villages at 8:23 p.m. yesterday and 2:55 a.m. today, the officials said.

ITT: And Now Chile

Jack Anderson, in his column Tuesday, quoted from purported ITT documents which state that ITT dealt with the Central Intelligence Agency over Chile and that the company tried (and failed) in 1970 to generate enough economic chaos there to trigger a military coup that would bring down the elected Marxist president, Salvador Allende. In his column yesterday, Mr. Anderson goes on to show, from the purported ITT documents, that ITT pressed its anti-Allende campaign at the White House and State Department and with the attorney general as well. On Sept. 15, 1970, one document says, the American ambassador in Santiago "finally received a message from the State Department giving him the green light to move in the name of President Nixon. The message gave him maximum authority to do all possible—short of a Dominican Republic-type action—to keep Allende from taking power." But, an ITT report of Oct. 16 said, "It is a fact that word was passed to Vialva (Gen. Roberto Vialva, identified as ITT's choice of coup maker) from Washington to hold back last week..."

These allegations are astonishing. It is perhaps one matter that ITT—whose Chilean telephone property, valued by it at some \$103 million, was nationalized last September—might seek to intervene in a foreign election, dealing with a CIA activist in Washington and seeking out in Santiago a general (Vialva) who is now in jail facing court-martial on charges of participating in the 1970 slaying of the army chief of staff. If true, this is outrageous enough. In any event, publication of the charge is likely to make it politically impossible for any Chilean government to consider ITT's compensation claim for a long time to come. In view of reports that Chile was about to make an important compromise on that claim, in order to break the political logjam in its foreign loan and debt renegotiation situa-

tions, this is a particularly inopportune time for the story to break.

It is quite another matter, however, and a far graver one, that President Nixon stands charged, in what is purported to be an authentic ITT document, of personally approving an attempt "to do all possible—short of a Dominican Republic-type action—to keep Allende from taking power." This is a charge so serious that it is hard to see how anything short of a major congressional investigation can dispose of it. Hardly less pressing is the question of why, if a "green light" had been given on Sept. 15, it had turned red by Oct. 16. Could there have been a threat of exposure of a CIA hand, possibly in the Senate? We do not know. So much of an open secret is the CIA's support of the victorious Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei in Chile's 1964 elections, however, that suggestions of a CIA role in 1970 cannot be easily dismissed.

That the latest Anderson columns will let President Allende play the aggrieved nationalist, and thereby gain him months' reprieve from his own deep political troubles, goes without saying. The resultant surge of anti-American propaganda can be all too well predicted. What must concern Americans more, however, is the revealed troubles of our own ITT is now accused of manipulating not only key aspects of domestic policy but of foreign policy as well. What kind of system is it that permits a powerful corporation to wander through the corridors of official power as though they were its own? How can it be—if it is so—that in 1970 an American President could consider the possibility of acting to prevent the democratically elected president of a supposedly friendly country from taking office? The dismal swamp we have been talking of in connection with the affairs of ITT for some days is becoming ever more dismal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jobs Over 'Revolution'

Britain has decided to go for economic growth and jobs for the unemployed even at the risk of renewed inflation and the cost of cherished Conservative dogma. Prime Minister Edward Heath's "quiet revolution," based on the steady disengagement of government from the economy, was effectively buried by the budget—one jammed with social, economic and fiscal benefits—that Chancellor of the Exchequer Barber delivered to Parliament.

The "revolution" had already been sidetracked. Over seven months the government set aside \$1.6 billion for projects aimed at cutting unemployment, now at a postwar high of more than a million workers. It provided \$88 million to bail out Clydeside shipbuilders and far more to salvage Rolls-Royce—two of those "lame ducks" of industry that Heath had once suggested must die if they could not survive without government subsidy.

Yet, the budget was surprising for the sweep of its benefits and subsidies. It not only cuts sales taxes to a top of 25 percent (partly in preparation for introduction of

the European Common Market's value-added tax in 1973); but it removes 2.7 million low-income Britons from the income tax roll entirely, in addition to hiking family allowances. The aged get bigger pensions, and additional increases in social welfare benefits are promised for "every year in the future." There is something in the package for business firms of every size—tax relief; investment write-offs and regional subsidies. After noting the cornucopia of benefits, some observers said the budget more nearly resembled the work of a Labor than a Tory chancellor.

With Britain's foreign trade slumping back into substantial deficit last month for the first time in a year, Barber had to be candid about the risks in such a budget. But currency reserves approaching \$7 billion clearly make this the time to shoulder those risks in order to help industry gear up for stiffer competition inside the Common Market and, above all, to slash away at a level of unemployment that had become too costly in every respect—including the political.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pakistani Prisoners

Three months after hostilities ceased on the Indian subcontinent, India is still holding more than 90,000 Pakistani prisoners, including some sick and wounded. This is contrary both to international law and to India's own interest in restoring peace based on mutual confidence and cooperation on the subcontinent.

The Indian government has declared that it will not negotiate repatriation of the prisoners until Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh, the new Bengali nation whose guerrilla forces shared in the surrender of the Pakistani troops. India's demand that Bangladesh be recognized is understandable enough. Certainly mutual recognition and respect among all three nations on the subcontinent is prerequisite to peace negotia-

tions already too long delayed. Yet it is neither reasonable nor legitimate to tie prisoner repatriation to the recognition issue.

The third Geneva Convention of 1949 declares: "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay, after the cessation of active hostilities." Both India and Pakistan are parties to that agreement.

Indians should not so soon forget President Bhutto's generous gesture in unilaterally releasing the Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, shortly after the fighting ceased and Bangladesh proclaimed its independence. It is time India reciprocated this generous gesture, which had more practical value for the Indians and their Bengali allies than any number of captured enemy soldiers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Busing Issue

The argument about busing is perhaps the most contentious domestic political issue in this election year in the United States. In this situation, President Nixon has been characteristically quick to grasp the initiative. He has announced that he will ask Congress to legislate to get around the

Supreme Court ruling. This may be difficult on a constitutional issue, but it is not unlikely that Congress will pass the President's proposed new law while representative eyes are on the November elections; at least, the effect of this could be to buy time while the legal wrangles continued.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

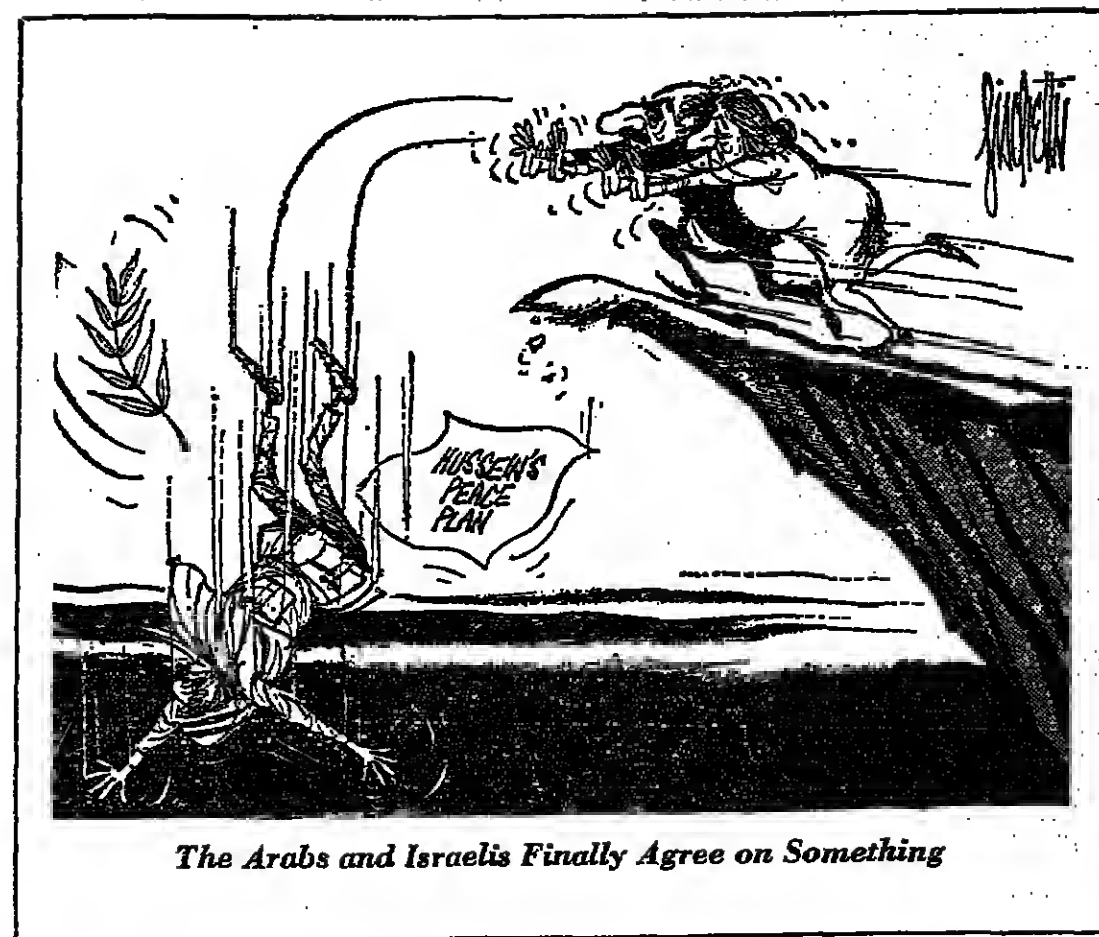
March 23, 1897

PARIS—A fierce journalistic warfare has broken out in New York. The World and the Journal, it seems, were some time ago excluded from a Newark library. The Sun, whose pugnacious spirit was aroused, gave prominence to the incident and bitterly attacked both papers. This was followed by the exclusion of the two journals in question from a large number of libraries and clubs. And now, all three papers are attacking each other in their columns.

Fifty Years Ago

March 22, 1922

BERLIN—The decision of the Reparation Committee definitely fixing the amount Germany must pay this year, and the guarantees she must give, has produced a depressing impression here. That the demands constitute the most serious claims yet made on Germany is the general verdict in political circles. Germany must now raise 60 billion paper marks by additional taxes. Members of the Reichstag are saying that no government can do that and remain in power.



The Arabs and Israelis Finally Agree on Something

Advantages of a 'Weird System'

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK—Presidential primaries are fully as hazardous and illogical as their critics say they are; and, now that half the states have adopted one form or another of the primary, the argument for transferring this de facto national primary into a uniform and rational system is strong indeed.

However, while I certainly don't want to lag behind other high-minded citizens in denouncing primaries, especially their price in time and money and human fatigue (of candidates as well as of voters), I think that our present crazy-quilt system has certain points. With all its illogicality it may even provide a certain rough justice.

For the range of a candidate must roam in the 1972 primaries actually offers a not too unreasonable cross-section of the country—east and west, north and south, urban and rural, industrial and agricultural, prosperous and stagnant, white, brown and black. Moreover, combat experience provides not too bad a test of a candidate's capacity. Agreements to limit campaign spending can do something to control the financial burden.

Educational

In addition, no one should underestimate the educational effect of primaries on candidates. I saw Adlai Stevenson in the 1956 primaries, cursing them all the while but nevertheless learning a good deal about the United States he had not known before. We all remember how John Kennedy and West Virginia in 1960. A uniform national primary may save a candidate's health, but it will not teach him nearly as much about people, problems and emotions he must confront as President.

Beyond general complaints about the irrationality of the system, Democrats—and in 1972, presidential primaries are mainly a Democratic problem—claim particular grounds for distress. "We are tearing ourselves to pieces," one constantly hears. "Why don't we stop this waste of time and money, unite behind one man and concentrate on the Republicans?" I would make the opposite case: that, without the stimulus, excitement and instruction provided by the primaries, the Democratic position would be insecure indeed.

The President can command the public ear rather readily from the White House. But the opposition needs every bit of exposure it can get. The electorate

is only dimly aware of the opposition candidates. As those two astute political reporters David S. Broder and Haynes Johnson put it in The Washington Post: "The problem Democrats face in defeating President Nixon... is quite simple: Most of those who are considered possible contenders for the party's nomination are, at this point, either unknown or unloved by the majority of American voters." The President may be unloved, but he is hardly unknown.

Primary contests are a great American spectacle. They will give the Democratic candidates not only audiences but faces and identities. Think of all that delicious free television time! If the Democrats get behind a single candidate, that candidate, deprived of the melodrama of primaries, would receive far less exposure, and the electorate, never having seen him under pressure, would know far less about him.

Nor would the electorate learn nearly as much about the Democratic case. From the Democratic viewpoint, one can almost (though perhaps not quite) say the more candidates the better, because each may reach a segment of the electorate inaccessible to the others.

All right; primary contests may increase popular familiarity with Democratic candidates and issues. But will they not also open up wounds that will not quickly heal and leave a divided and bitter party for the general election? Certainly pre-convention blood-letting damaged the Demo-

crats in 1968. But there is a notable difference between 1968 and 1972. Then the party was profoundly split on the Vietnam war; and the losing side at Chicago could not easily embrace a candidate identified with a war they despised.

In 1972 there is, apart from Gov. Wallace, no such drastic ideological disagreement. Even Sen. Jackson has displayed unexpected dovish propensities. In any case, neither Wallace nor Jackson is a likely winner. This means that, while the losers at Miami Beach will feel that they could have served the common cause better than the winner, they will have lost only the prize and not the cause itself. This will enable them to accept the outcome with greater equanimity and move on more cheerfully to the struggle against the common foe.

If the Democrats were to agree tomorrow on a single candidate and thus eliminate primary contests, they would save their party money and their candidate wear-and-tear. But they would lose several months of precious time during which they could dramatize candidates and issues and carry both to the people. Until we get a national primary, let us not overlook the advantages of the weird system we have.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., former aide to President Kennedy, holds the Albert Schweitzer chair in the Humanities at the City University of New York. He wrote this article for The New York Times special features service.

A Political Center for the EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The sunny skies over Chequers last weekend were apparently clouded a bit by a slight disagreement between Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Heath over where to put the political secretariat which is to be the Common Market's first venture into common politics as well as common economics. Recognizing that there were fundamental issues involved, the two men agreed to postpone the problem until the European summit this fall.

There are those Frenchmen who think Mr. Pompidou is raising a major setback in insisting that this political body have its seat in Paris, for it almost certainly will not be here. The French have no support from their partners for this idea, and nine to one against are odds Gen. de Gaulle might have won, but not Mr. Pompidou.

Opponents of a Paris base believe that if the community is going to grow at least it should be planted in the same place, namely Brussels. Scattering it around Europe—in Strasbourg, Brussels, Luxembourg and Paris, they believe, is the surest way to assure its weakness.

Center of Gravity

But Mr. Pompidou is interested in a clear separation of the community's economic life, which will continue in Brussels with the Commission, from its political life, not as a means of weakening the community, but of dominating it. The French see Paris as a natural center of gravity for community life, and if for the moment the economic center stays in Brussels, the political center, at least, should be here.

They believe that Paris is perfect, not only geographically, but politically, to become the capital of Europe. Neither London nor Bonn would be credible candidates for such a title, they say, but Paris would be and that is the main reason Mr. Pompidou wants to bring the political secretariat here.

There is no doubt that the French have a great deal of leverage for getting their own way. Mr. Pompidou has done away with Gen. de Gaulle's community obstructionism piece by piece, and has emerged as the effective pacemaker for community prog-

ress. Things must move at French speed if they are to move at all. Moreover, leadership practically fell to Mr. Pompidou, for Willy Brandt was occupied elsewhere, and the others were of lesser stature.

Thus, since the leadership is already here, it follows in the French thinking that the political bodies should be here also. And it follows just as logically that the others should not want them here.

Fear of Precedent

What is to be this political secretariat? The idea came up during the Pompidou-Brandt meeting here last month when it was decided to replace what is now known as the Davignon committee with something more permanent by both government spokesmen that the new political secretariat would be separate from the economic community, but nothing was said about setting it up in Paris rather than Brussels.

"This is simple, intergovernmental cooperation," said Ruediger von Weizsäcker, the German spokesman, "and is not based on the Treaty of Rome (which founded the EEC)."

The French, while agreeing that the time had come for the enlarged community to start thinking about something other than tariffs and farm prices, did not like the idea of the Brussels supranationalists mixing into national politics. The idea to set the body up in Paris naturally followed.

Mr. Pompidou—somewhat surprisingly in view of the opposition—shrewdly put his press conference last week. But the others see it as a very bad precedent.

There is no longer any great divergence of views among the members on community direction. By now they all have lost their visions and delusions and have set about pragmatically to build what is necessary for Europe to survive in, compete in and influence the world in decades to come. If yesterday British membership, a common currency, a stronger European parliament, "Ministers for Europe," a single central bank or a political secretariat were all to some degree

Letter From Moscow Fascinating Aspects Of Public Discussion

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—By Western standards, public discussion of political issues in the Soviet Union is conducted in the quietest of hushed tones. An outsider could be forgiven for concluding that there was really no public discussion at all. But there is, and it can be fascinating.

Since the days of Lenin, the Soviet Communist party has believed in lectures for the public. Local party organizations, educational groups in big cities, factories and workers' clubs all stage lectures by officials who can speak for the regime. Curious audiences often try to get them to answer for the regime, too.

The questions from the audiences at such lectures can be a lively indication of the curiosity about the rest of the world which seems to pervade this society. The questions also reveal the Soviet citizen's healthy sense of humor, and his access to information that is not provided by official Soviet news media.

The other night several hundred Muscovites of all shapes and descriptions gathered in a downtown auditorium to hear two journalists and a professor discuss world affairs and agriculture. The journalists were obviously the main attraction; the professor of agriculture was an unneeded extra.

Journey to Paris

The first journalist reviewed the international scene, concentrating on Europe and the Middle East. The people of Europe were ready for a new era of peace and détente, he reported—he knew this firsthand from a trip to Paris last fall. "I was able not only to read the newspapers and listen to the radio in those (Western) countries," he confided, "I was also able to meet real people. And they all favored more security in Europe."

The Middle East situation is still serious, nearly five years after "the moment when Israel attacked the Arab lands," he said. His time was up before he had mentioned either President Nixon's trip to China or his forthcoming visit here.

The professor came next, with lines like: "I'm not going to list a lot of statistics you already know, so I'll mention only a few..." As he reviewed the achievements of Soviet agriculture and the beauties of Soviet farmland, the professor lost his audience. A loud hum of conversation rose in the hall. Toward the end of his talk a lady in a front row said in a loud voice: "Enough!"

The speaker, a happy-looking man with a wrinkled red face, took it all in good humor.

The second journalist had recently returned from four of duty in West Germany, the subject of his talk. He dressed in stylish Western clothes, down

to the square frames of his eyeglasses. The German Federal Republic, he said, is a country "at the crossroads," containing both progressive and reactionary forces.

He depicted Chancellor Willy Brandt sympathetically, describing his self-imposed exile during the Nazi years (not widely known here), and his efforts to reach constructive agreements with the socialist camp.

No Time for Fun

Life in West Germany is full of "stress," he said—working people were so busy making money that they had no time for fun. "The pay is high, but they don't get any joy from it," he reported.

He quoted a West German who told him that the stores were full of goods but when one visited the home of a relative, his dining-room table was always empty. On the other hand, the same West German was quoted as saying that when one is received as a guest in Moscow, the table is always piled high. The audience smiled approvingly at that.

Questions for the speakers were written out and passed up to the front of the hall. Each speaker got a pile and sorted them out. The journalist who had reviewed the world scene answered first.

He had received dozens of questions, and he held them like a wad of tickets in the hand of a compulsive bettor at a racetrack. He summarized those on a similar subject. For instance, he said he had received questions about a mysterious explosion at a factory in Minsk which—contrary to the usual silence on such disasters—was reported, though not explained, in the Soviet press.

"I don't know any more than was in the newspapers," he said, to the obvious disappointment of the crowd.

Did he think Sen. Edward M. Kennedy would run for President of the United States? "No."

Have the Soviet Union's Arab allies recognized Moscow's new friend in Asia, Bangladesh? "No."

What progress were the Arabs making with all cur (Soviet help)? I hear (the questioner wrote), they are still illiterate? "They are making great progress," he replied, noting specifically the development of education in the Arab countries in recent years.

One last question: What could he say about President Nixon's visit to Moscow? "Everything was published on the front page of Pravda," he replied, referring to a 70-word announcement that Mr. Nixon would arrive here on May 22. A loud and general laughter filled the auditorium.

The professor of agriculture may not have captivated the audience with his speech, but he had no shortage of questions to answer.

Why are the vegetables in state stores of worse quality than those in the private farmers' markets? The audience laughed. He replied, also grinning, that this was a scientific question to which the party was paying serious attention.

Why are we (the Soviet Union) buying grain from Canada? The professor observed that this question came from an "informed" citizen (the recent \$330 million Soviet contract to buy food grains from Canada has not been mentioned in the Soviet press).

The answer was that the Soviet Union had to help other socialist countries which could not grow enough food. Moreover, they sold grain to other countries like Finland. It was a complicated matter, but "in any event, it's not a lot" that's bought from Canada.

What About Cars?

The former correspondent in Bonn also had numerous questions. Will West Germany ever pay war-damage reparations to the Soviet Union? No, they had paid to the Western powers.

What about cars in West Germany? Yes, there are a lot of them. The prices go up 6-7 percent a year. The cost of a car is not so high, but there are a lot of taxes. In fact, it costs more to run a car than to buy one. "That's the cleverness of modern capitalism."

Why did the United States and the other Western powers accept the recent Berlin agreement? Because all sides involved adopted a constructive position. The United States could not ignore the desire for peace in all of Europe or the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the journalist said.

[illegible]

.. International

ORDERING INFORMATION

Hans 7-30.....	102½	101½	120	121				
Hess 8-4.....	109½	Asian 8½-94.....	120	121				
Hess 8-4.....	104½	78½	Achland 5-65.....	88½	89½	Previous	Med. Long Com.	
Hambros 7½-45.....	104½	105½	Best Feet 7½-46.....	134	135	Yesterday.....	77.73	94.50 128.50
							77.73	94.52 128.61

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1972

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Halaby Quits Pan Am Posts; Seawell Elected

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters).—Najeeb E. Halaby today resigned with immediate effect as chairman and chief executive officer of Pan American World Airways and directors elected William T. Seawell to succeed him; the airline announced.

Pan Am said Mr. Seawell will also continue in his previous position of president.

The more confirmed earlier rumors that had spread through Wall Street that Mr. Halaby would step down after apparently being unable to turn the company around.

Pan Am earlier reported a loss for February of 27 cents a share compared with a loss of 23 cents in 1971.

In 1971 Pan Am lost \$45.6 million, or \$1.18 a share, versus a loss of \$47.9 million or \$1.36 a share in 1970, and a loss of \$36.4 million, or 77 cents a share, in 1969.

No Reason Given

Pan Am said Mr. Halaby gave no reason for his resignation.

The company said he has accepted the board's invitation to continue as a director and to stand for re-election at the annual meeting.

Mr. Halaby plans to enter the field of international trade and venture capital and will shortly announce the creation of a new activity in this area, Pan Am added.

Analysts speculated that Mr. Halaby's resignation may have been one of the conditions tied to the \$300 million bank loan refinancing to be completed later this month.

"Certainly it will be a good thing psychologically for Pan Am, but I don't really know how you can put it in earnings per share figures," said one analyst.

"Pan Am has more than just top management problems to contend with. The problems go all through the company. Just to name a few: Its too early delivery of the 747, low Atlantic fare yield, poor cost controls, and Teamster union problems," he added.

U.K. Stocks Hit All-Time High

LONDON, March 22 (AP-DJ).—The Financial Times index of 30 ordinary shares hit an all-time high today before settling back to show only a modest gain for the day.

The budget incentives announced by the government yesterday were credited with driving the index to 524.9 and profit-taking was cited for its decline to 517.3 at the close, for a gain of 2.4 points.

The previous high was 521.8 set on Sept. 19, 1958.

USSR, Iraq Sign Pact on Startup Date for Oil Field

BEIRUT, March 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Iraq have signed a new protocol that lays down final plans to put Iraq's North Rumaila oil field into production April 7, the official Iraqi news agency reported today.

It did not give the details of the plans, but sources said the protocol regulates the employment of Soviet experts and technicians by Iraqi National Oil Co. The agency said the protocol was signed Monday within the framework of a 1969 Soviet-Iraqi pact under which Moscow put up a \$196-million loan to develop North Rumaila.

The oil field, expropriated by the Iraqi government in 1964, is still being claimed by the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. Iraqi officials say it has a proven 1-billion-ton deposit, and consider it one of the world's richest unexploited oil fields.

Bonn Trade Surplus Gains In February

Month's Total Doubles Year-Earlier Figure

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 22 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had a February trade surplus of 1.76 billion deutsche marks, up sharply from a surplus of 1.07 billion DM in January and from a year-earlier surplus of 937 million DM, the federal statistics office reported today.

In the two-month period this year, the trade surplus shot up to 2.83 billion DM from 1.77 billion DM in the like 1971 period.

On the basis of preliminary returns in the services and transfer balances, the current account position in West Germany's payments balance showed a February surplus of 409 million DM, compared to a 200 million DM deficit in January and a 100 million DM deficit in February, 1971, the statistics office said.

Exports Rise

On the same basis, the two-month current account balance was 200 million DM in surplus, against a 400 million DM deficit a year ago.

Exports totaled 11.89 billion DM in February, up from 10.39 billion DM in January and from 10.72 billion DM a year ago.

Imports rose to 10.13 billion DM from 9.32 billion DM in January and 9.79 billion DM a year ago.

So far this year, exports total about 22.3 billion DM, up 10 percent from a year earlier, while imports have risen 5 percent to 19.5 billion DM.

Swiss Shut Bank, Charge Partners With Falsification

ZURICH, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Two private bankers were arrested today on charges of forgery and their bank, Reiss & Co., was closed for serious violations of Swiss banking laws.

Acting District Attorney Walter Schenwein said Jack Reiss and Leon Reiss, the small bank's top partners, were arrested following a criminal complaint filed by the Federal Banking Commission. The complaint alleged "large-scale forgery of documents."

Mr. Schenwein said official controllers informed the commission after an audit of Reiss & Co. last month uncovered falsifications of balance sheets and other "serious violations."

Canada Curbs Oil Permits in North

OTTAWA, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Canada will not grant any more northern exploration permits until either late summer or early autumn, the government announced yesterday.

Donald MacDonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, said the government has completed a so-called "land use study" of northern Canada and recommendations have been submitted to the cabinet. The cabinet is not expected to announce the new land use regulations until late summer or early autumn.

Mr. MacDonald said the exploration permits "will not be granted" until the new regulations are in effect, he said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or close market rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 22, 1972	Today	Previous
Star. 16 per \$1.	2.6175	2.6195
Belg. fr. (A1).	43.64-68	43.65-69
Belg. fr. (B1).	43.515-53	43.54-56
Danish mark.	1.1710	1.1715
Deutsche mark.	4.8655-57	4.8657-59
French franc.	25.52-55	25.50-52
Gr. dr. (A1)	4.905-95	4.905-91
Fr. fr. (B1)	5.0415-20	5.0406-20
Guillemet.	3.1672-82	3.1680-90
Israeli pound.	4.30	4.30
Libra.	561.5-562.5	561.55-55
Pacote.	64.51-53	64.425-45
Sw. krona.	4.7680	4.7720-49
Swiss franc.	3.5555-75	3.5550-15
Yen.	301.20	304.18

A—Free; B—Commercial.

German Industry Sales Rise to 44 Billion DM

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 22 (AP-DJ).—West German industrial sales amounted to 44 billion deutsche marks in January, down from 49 billion DM in December but up from 41.67 billion DM in January, 1971, the federal statistics office reported today.

This included exports of 8.56 billion DM, down from 9.7 billion DM in December, but up from 8.06 billion DM in the like 1971 month.

Comparing January with the year-earlier month, the office noted that sales of consumer goods rose 12 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

CFP to Explore for Uranium

Cie. Francaise des Petroles (CFP), France's largest oil company, plans to enter the uranium exploration field as a means of diversifying its activities. CFP has an agreement with Union Corp. of South Africa for "joint action in Australia," and is currently negotiating for uranium research permits in Africa, Asia and the United States. There is no indication whether it is negotiating alone or in association with Union Corp. or other firms. It said its decision to enter the uranium market resulted from studies which show that there is "a very marked tendency" to accelerate the construction of nuclear power stations throughout the world.

Six European Banks in Pact

Six European banks have agreed on a cooperation pact that envisages links in various banking spheres both within the Common Market and outside. The pact, signed by the six banks, includes: Berliner Handelsbank of Frankfurt; Credit Commercial de France, Paris; Kredietbank, Amsterdam; Middenstandsbank and Williams & Glyn's of London.

Imperial Tobacco Sees Gains

Sir John Partidge, chairman of Imperial Tobacco Group (IMP) forecasts a "further advance" in net profit for the current year ending Oct. 31. Last year's profit rise was 11.5 percent. Noting that there has been "some speculation about our long established relationship" with British-American Tobacco, he told the annual meeting that "we hold approximately 28 1/2 percent of the equity of BAT, who own a majority of the overseas rights in our tobacco brands, and who have substantial interests in Europe." "I can say no more today than that this whole matter is under searching review," he said.

Braun Pays Same on Lower Profit

Braun AG of West Germany, an arm of Gillette Co., said its net profit dropped 43 percent to 5.2 million deutsche marks in the year ended last Sept. 30, despite a 14 percent gain in sales. Dividends proposed by the board remain unchanged from last year. Executive board chairman Heinrich Wilhelm Herrmann reports that group sales over the first five months of the current year showed a year-to-year increase of around 24 percent and he forecasts a 20 percent increase for the year.

IHI to Build Largest Tanker

Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries will begin constructing next month a 477,000-deadweight-ton tanker, which will be the world's largest ship when completed in March, 1973. Currently, the largest ship is the 372,400-ton tanker Nisseki Maru, which IHI built for Tokyo Tanker Co. last year. The new tanker, which will cost about \$49.5 million, was ordered by Globit Tankers of Bahrain.

Harvester, DAF in Vehicle Venture

International Harvester Co. and Van Doornes Automobielabriek (DAF) report they have formed a truck manufacturing and marketing corporation to be known as Van Doornes Bedrijfsautofabriek (VDA). The company will be headquartered in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, and will produce and market trucks, bus chassis, trailers, military vehicles and marine-industrial engines for world markets. International Harvester will hold a 33 percent interest in the organization.

In EEC Anti-Trust Suit

Canco Expected to Make Settlement Offer

BRUSSELS, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Continental Can Co. (Canco) is expected to make a formal proposal tomorrow to settle the EEC Commission's precedent-setting anti-trust case against the U.S. packaging firm and its European subsidiary, it was learned today.

The proposal, a draft of which was discussed yesterday by top EEC and Continental Can officials, calls for the subsidiary, Europemballage Corp., to divest certain manufacturing facilities in order to comply with the commission's December decision.

The decision cited Europemballage for taking unfair advantage of a dominant position in the EEC for certain types of metal containers and bottle tops through the acquisition of a Dutch packaging firm, Thomassen en Drijver Verblifa. The decision did not specify, however, exactly how Continental Can should comply.

Draft Proposal Outlined

Continental Can's draft proposal, as presented by its vice chairman, Charles B. Stauffacher, to EEC commissioner Albert Borst, calls for Europemballage to sell off manufacturing facilities with sales of an amount that was not specified.

It is understood the proposal stands to be accepted or rejected by the nine-man commission according to the amount of sales that Continental Can is willing to give up to a competitor that would be formed out of the divested facilities. Other aspects of the proposal appear satisfactory, at least to the commission staff.

Mr. Stauffacher was meeting with Europemballage officials here today to determine, among other things, the amount of sales to be offered, a company official confirmed.

It is understood that the commission staff wants Europemballage to give up sales equal to the turnover in the cited products by Thomassen en Drijver before it was taken over. Background papers prepared for the commission decision indicate this amounted to about \$20 million in 1969, out of a total sales of \$228 million for Europemballage, including the Dutch firm.

The Europemballage official said tomorrow the company would not necessarily be the last.

An EEC official indicated that if an out-of-court settlement could not be reached soon, the company would have to carry through with the appeal it launched last month to the EEC Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Europemballage filed the appeal to meet a court deadline for launching such action, intending to carry through only if the talks

on a private settlement, which were under way even then, failed. The commission—and legal scholars—have made it clear they would like to see the issue reach the court because it raises constitutional questions that have not previously been tested before the EEC's top judicial authority.

U.S. Firms' Foreign Affiliates Cut Rise in Spending Plans to 7%

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Reuters).—Foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations plan to increase their capital outlays this year by 31 billion, or 7 percent, over 1971 to \$15.3 billion, according to the latest Commerce Department survey.

This represents a downward revision from the \$14 billion, or 9.5 percent, rise anticipated in the previous survey last September.

Outlays for 1971 have been revised downward to show an increase of 9 percent, or \$1.2 billion, from preliminary estimates of \$1.7 billion.

The adjusted figures bring 1971 total spending to \$14.2 billion and estimated 1972 outlays to \$15.3 billion, the department said.

The current estimates for 1971 and 1972 are considerably lower than the increases of 15 percent and 21 percent registered in 1969 and 1970.

The slowdown primarily reflects a shift in spending in Europe and Canada, from rapid growth in 1969 and 1970 to no change in 1971 and a small gain in 1972, the Bureau of Economic Analysis commented.

This was coupled with a sharp decline in spending by Latin American mining and smelting affiliates. Strong growth of manufacturing and petroleum-affiliate outlays in Japan partly offset these developments.

Belgian, Swiss, French Deal On Jeumont-Schneider Nears

PARIS, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Baron Empain of Belgium has reportedly agreed in principle to give up his 61 percent interest in France's Jeumont-Schneider to Brown-Boveri of Switzerland and a French subsidiary, Cie. Electro-Mecanique (CEM).

The remaining 39 percent is owned by the Schneider group.

Baron Empain conferred with French government officials yesterday, following the recent decision by Westinghouse Electric Corp. to abandon its bid to acquire the Empain interests in the French heavy-electrical concern.

The reported agreement between Baron Empain and the government is said to involve a merger of Jeumont-Schneider with CEM, but with a majority of the capital held by French interests. Additionally, Jeumont-Schneider's turbo-alternator division would be absorbed by St. Albans, a subsidiary of Cie. Generale d'Electricite (CGE). Industry sources said that if

Airline Stocks Take Off In Mixed N.Y. Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 22 (N.Y.T.).—Airline stocks went up today while the rest of the market basically moved sideways as trading held to its slowest pace in nearly two months on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing small changes throughout the session, eased 0.07 to 933.93.

The turnover of 15.40 million shares was the lowest since 14.54 million shares changed hands on Jan. 26. Yesterday's volume was 13.61 million shares.

Muriel P. Sieberg, the only woman member of the exchange, described the market as "just a little tired and stocks are sort of drifting." She added: "I don't see any great pressure to sell stocks—or to buy them—on the part of institutions."

The airline issues moved aloft in response to an AP-Dow Jones report citing a resurgence in commercial air traffic as pointing to improved profit prospects. Over the last year, the airline group has been a recurring—albeit speculative—favorite of many money managers.

Three Actives

Three carriers made the active list today, led by Eastern Air Lines, up 1 1/8 to 23 7/8. Eastern thereby became the first issue in two days on the active roster to see its price change by as much as a point.

Other actively traded airlines were Pan American, up 3/4 to 13 7/8, and Braniff, up 7/8 to 18 1/4. Argus Research Corp., an investment advisory service, had this comment on Braniff: "At present prices, it is our first choice for purchase among airlines."

Among other airline stocks, the gains included: Northwest, up 1 1/2 to 45 3/8, TWA, up 2 1/8 to 51 3/4, and KLM, up 2 1/8 to 37 1/8. American Airlines climbed 1 7/8 to 45 3/4.

The gain in Pan American took place despite the carrier's report of a February deficit that exceeded the 1971 loss.

National Aviation, an investment company with its funds largely in the stocks of airlines and aircraft manufacturers, moved aloft 1 1/2 to 37 7/8.

Whittaker climbed 1 to 13 7/8 after officials forecast a significant gain in profits for fiscal 1972.

Glamour Gain

Glamour stocks moving higher included Tool Research, up 3 1/8, Rite Aid, up 2 3/4, Winchco, up 3, and Aron Products, up 2. Essentially, this represented a recovery from the recent battering absorbed by the more volatile growth stocks.

Losses of more than a point showed in Xerox, Horwath, Burroughs, Corning Glass Works and Simplicity Pattern. Schlumberger, a strong performer during the winter, slumped 3 5/8 to 162 1/8.

Among the blue chips, Eastman Kodak rose 1 to 116 1/4. American Telephone and General Motors both slipped by fractions. Mobile home stocks were fractionally higher. Skyline rose 1/8 to 60, while Fleetwood Enterprises edged up 1/2 to 39 1/8. The Mobile Home Manufacturers Association said it was "very unsure."

Morgan Raises Prime Rate to 4 3/4 Percent

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. raised its minimum commercial lending rate today to 4 3/4 from 4 1/2 percent.

Morgan thus becomes the first bank with a fixed prime rate to increase the key lending charge. First National City Bank and Irving Trust had previously moved their "floating" rate to the 4 3/4 percent level.

The proposed bill would allow the SEC to set standards for stock transfer agencies for performance, particularly accuracy and prompt handling in settlement of securities transactions, operational compatibility and standards for safety of cash and securities in their custody.

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Midland Bank Ltd.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.
Societe Generale (France)
Societe Generale de Banque (Belgium)

Balance sheet highlights (in million US dollars):

	1971	1970	1969
Capital and reserves	432.2	28.7	25.1
Net profit	3.3	1.9	1.0
Medium term credits granted	413.4	270.9	126.0
Medium term credits drawn down	344.8	222.8	103.0
Short term advances	230.8	205.1	24.0
Total assets	710.0	495.3	163.9

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks and Bonds										1972 - Stocks and Bonds										1972 - Stocks and Bonds										1972 - Stocks and Bonds									
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3732	319	Empire Ind. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3733	320	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3734	321	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	3735	322	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12
3736	325	Empire Ind. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3737	326	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3738	327	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	3739	328	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12
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3744	337	Empire Ind. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3745	332	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3746	333	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	3747	334	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12
3748	343	Empire Ind. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3749	335	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3750	336	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	3751	337	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12
3752	349	Empire Ind. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3753	338	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	3754	339	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	3755	340	Gen. Elec. 38	13	13	12	12	12	12
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NEW ISSUE

March 23, 1972

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1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Chifney Div	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800 Alcan Int	1116	1116	1116	—	—	—	—												

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Michael Pearson

But I also learned in the White House never under any circumstances to say 'never.'"

Actor **Raymond Burr**, 54, plays the wheelchair-bound detective of U.S. television

"Ironsides" series, yesterday confirmed reports that he had been signed to play Pope John in a film. "It's true," said a London newsman. "Although I'm a Presbyterian myself, I've always wanted to play Pope John. I've admired him deeply since the first time we met," said John, who died in 1963, received three or four times. "The first time—well, I was the only one of a small group of people to see him. He grabbed hold of me and whispered 'I'm not allowed to watch television very often, but I've watched your show'."

Presumably the "Perry Masquerade" is a reference to the "Perry Masquerade" which was a popular event in the 1950s. The text is a list of names and locations, possibly a list of people who were involved in the event. The text is a list of names and locations, possibly a list of people who were involved in the event.

...and out what happened to the story that was never written. The story of the 300,000 women who were raped and dishonored and who couldn't go back to their villages," she said. "If it was 300,000 children who had been mutilated and beaten, that would have been an absolute tragedy—but they were only women."

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